

Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report
of the
Department of Agriculture



State of Florida

From July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1944



FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

*To His Excellency,
Honorable Spessard L. Holland,
Governor of Florida.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you the Twenty-Eighth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Personnel	7
Commissioners of Agriculture.....	14
Part I. Report of the Various Divisions of the Department.....	15
Divisions of Department and Duties of Commission.....	17
Bureau of Immigration.....	21
Division of State Markets.....	26
Inspection Bureau	32
Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection.....	36
Citrus Inspection	41
State Marketing Bureau.....	44
Dairy Division	48
Chemical Division	50
Auditing Division	51
Part II. Financial Statement	53
Part III. Laboratory and Inspection Service Statistical Information	59
Feed	61
Fertilizer Consumption	63
Seed Analyst Report.....	70
Insecticide and Fungicide.....	73
Egg and Poultry; Food.....	74
Dairy Products	75
Frozen Deserts	76
Fluid Milk	76
Cream; Cheese	77
Part IV. Registrants and Consumption of Gasoline, Kerosene and Signal Oil.....	78
The Land Division	107
Division Field Notes.....	111

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN MAYO, *Commissioner*

MRS. E. E. SELMAN, *Secretary to the Commissioner*

SINCLAIR WELLS, *Administrative Assistant*

T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner*

WM. C. PIERCE, *Attorney*

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

G. W. BRITT, *Chief Clerk, Mailing Division*

MRS. VERA LEVERETTE, *Secretary to Asst. Commissioner*

MRS. EDNA LIVINGSTON, *Stenographer*

LLOYD FOREHAND, *Clerk*

L. H. KRAMER, *Public Relations Representative*

SHIRLEY POPE, *Manager Fair Exhibits*

AUDITING DIVISION

G. C. THARPE, *Auditor*

J. C. CAMP, *Assistant Auditor*

P. T. NOLIN, *Shipping Clerk*

W. S. McLIN, JR., *Clerk*

LAZELLE CARTER, *Secretary to the Auditor*

CHEMISTRY DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

MURIEL ROSE, *Secretary to State Chemist*

MRS. LOUISE COVINGTON PIERATTE, *Stenographer-Clerk*

ELINOR FLOURNOY, *Stenographer-Clerk*

MRS. LEOLA S. CROY, *Stenographer*

GORDON HART, *Fertilizer Chemist*

H. N. PASLEY, *Fertilizer Chemist*

C. U. DEMASTERS, *Fertilizer Chemist*

R. M. SMITH, *Fertilizer Chemist*

DAN LONG, *Fertilizer Chemist*

MRS. OLIVE PRUNIER, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*

MRS. MARGARET E. K. BODTKE, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*

F. C. ALMONY, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*
FRANK WOODWARD, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*
E. PECK GREENE, *Feed Chemist*
B. JAY OWEN, *Chemist-Inspector*
VINCENT E. STEWART, *Drug Chemist*
G. S. ROBERTS, *Food Chemist*

LAND DIVISION

F. E. BAYLESS, *Chief Clerk*
H. L. SHEARER, *Clerk*
HELEN PARKS, *Stenographer*
DAISY FERRELL, *Clerk*
MATTIE MAY TULLOS, *Clerk*

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*
PERRY DRIGGERS, *Clerk*

PRISON DIVISION

S. L. WALTERS, *Chief Clerk*
MRS. BRONNIE NEAL, *Stenographer*

STATE MARKETING BUREAU

L. M. RHODES, *Commissioner*
NEILL RHODES, *Assistant Commissioner*
S. W. HIATT, *Marketing Specialist, Fruits and Vegetables*
L. H. LEWIS, *Marketing Specialist, Live Stock and Field Crops*
F. W. RISHER, *Marketing Specialist, Poultry and Eggs*
F. H. SCRUGGS, *Market News Specialist*
W. L. JACKSON, *Mechanical Foreman*
JAMES MCKELVEY, *Mechanical Operator*
FRED WITT, *Mechanical Operator*
F. L. LOTHAMER, *Telegrapher*
M. S. KNIGHT, *Clerk*
EFFIE L. CURETON, *Stenographer*
EDNA G. FERGUSON, *Stenographer*

KATHRYN L. VERNON, *Stenographer*
SARA WRIGHT, *Stenographer*

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD MEMBERS

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, *Governor*
NATHAN MAYO, *Commissioner of Agriculture*
L. M. RHODES, *State Marketing Commissioner*

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD EMPLOYEES

WILLIAM L. WILSON, *Director of Markets*
JULIA MAY SAMPLEY, *Secretary to Director*
H. L. LONG, *Construction Supervisor*
J. G. MICHAEL, *Market Comptroller*
VERDIE C. CARSWELL, *Assistant Market Comptroller*
DOROTHY REAGOR, *Secretary*
L. A. SAMPLEY, *Storekeeper*

SEA ISLAND COTTON CONTROL

P. W. CALHOUN, *Entomologist*
W. F. LOVE, *Field Representative*
CLYDE J. BASER, *Public Relations Consultant*

INSPECTION BUREAU

PHIL S. TAYLOR, *Supervising Inspector*
NAT MAYO, *Chief Field Inspector*
MRS. BESSIE GIBBS PORTER, *Secretary*
MRS. LORRAINE EVANS, *Stenographer*
MRS. KIZALU SIMMONS HOFFHEINZ, *Stenographer*
MRS. ALMA ANDERSON, *Stenographer*
PAUL SAPP, *Clerk*
MRS. EMILY C. COOKSEY, *Clerk*
MRS. RUTH T. HARRISON, *Clerk*
BETH BARNES, *Clerk*

FERTILIZER INSPECTION DIVISION

GORDON HART, *Chief Chemist*
H. N. PASLEY, *Asst. Fertilizer Chemist*
C. U. DEMASTER, *Asst. Fertilizer Chemist*
R. M. SMITH, *Asst. Fertilizer Chemist*
DAN LONG, *Asst. Fertilizer Chemist*
MRS. OLIVE PRUNIER, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*
MRS. MARGARET K. BODKE, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*
F. C. ALMONY, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*
FRANK WOODWARD, *Asst. to Fertilizer Chemist*

FERTILIZER INSPECTORS

J. L. CARROLL
ALBERT G. COLCORD
J. W. DAVIS
ORION W. DAVIS
C. F. DOWLING
JOHN V. EVANS
J. W. FRIESNER
R. F. MILLIKIN
R. R. ROPER
AL. G. SMITH

OFFICE WORKERS

MRS. HAZEL GARFIELD, *Statistician*
MRS. JULIA S. WHITAKER, *Clerk*
MRS. FRANCES N. WING, *Clerk*
H. R. FERRAN, *Field Auditor*

FEED & COTTONSEED MEAL INSPECTION DIVISION
PERSONNEL

E. PECK GREEN, *Chemist*
ANTONIO DiBONA, *Inspector*
WALTER FREEZE, *Inspector*
J. E. HARDWICK, JR., *Inspector*,
RAY L. HENDRICKS, *Inspector*
J. B. HIERS, *Inspector*
M. F. MCKAY, *Inspector*
P. H. MOODY, *Inspector*
C. A. PETERS, *Inspector*
JOHN B. PHELPS, *Inspector*
O. K. SHEFFIELD, *Inspector*

EGG AND POULTRY INSPECTION

MATTIE G. MOORE, *Registration Clerk*W. P. ARNOLD, *Inspector*HARRY E. BUNKER, *Inspector*ROSS COPELAND, *Inspector*C. A. PETERS, *Inspector*THOS. J. MULLIN, *Inspector*PETER L. ROLLO, *Inspector*W. W. STROM, *Inspector*MRS. LEONA M. SIMPSON, *Clerk*STATE OIL LABORATORY OPERATING UNDER
CHAPTER 525

OFFICE PERSONNEL

MAIN LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Chief Oil Analyst*JUDSON BARKER, *Assistant Oil Analyst*ELLIOTT B. LOYLESS, JR., *Asst. Oil Analyst*COUNCIL WOOTEN, SR., *Asst. Oil Analyst*MRS. GLADYS M. A. DUNCAN, *Asst. Oil Analyst*VIRGINIA BALDWIN, *Stenographer*MRS. EVELYN C. SHAW, *Clerk*WILLIE GRAHAM, *Janitor*

FIELD LABORATORIES

J. AUSTIN WINN, *Asst. Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 1*ROBERT G. DUNN, *Asst. Field Lab. No. 1*JACK D. MCALILEY, *Asst. Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 3*J. Q. LLOYD, *Asst. Field Lab. No. 3*HENRY D. WORKMAN, *Asst. Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 4*C. T. TRAYLOR, *Asst. Field Lab. No. 4*W. EDWARD BUHRMAN, *Asst. Oil Analyst, Field Lab. No. 5*TOM ALDERMAN, *Asst. Field Lab. No. 5*

CALIBRATING UNITS

HUGH IGOU, *Inspector in Charge of Unit No. 1*J. T. POWELL, *Asst. Unit No. 1*GEO. W. WILSON, *Inspector in Charge of Unit No. 2*M. Z. POAGE, *Asst. Unit. No. 2*

GASOLINE INSPECTORS

E. C. BENNETT
THOMAS S. BOYD
B. W. BRINSON
H. G. DOWLESS
W. C. GIBSON
M. A. GOODSON
E. B. GREEN
J. K. HILDRETH
W. G. HOPE
ROY HUTHINSON
P. L. LAING
WILLIAM MCCARREL
GEORGE W. MANN
HENRY A. MONTESINO
DAN MOYER
P. M. NASWORTHY
TOM NEWNHAM
BURTIS SIMMONS
D. L. SMITH
CARL L. THOMPSON
L. S. WARREN
J. M. WOLFE

MILK & CREAM INSPECTION

JOHN M. SCOTT, *Chief Dairy Supervisor*
J. M. BURGESS, *Asst. Dairy Supervisor*
H. H. ROTHE, *Asst. Dairy Supervisor*
LEWIS T. SMITH, *Asst. Dairy Supervisor*
MRS. ORA M. STANLEY, *Stenographer*
MRS. DOROTHY BEST GRIFFITH, *Secretary*

FROZEN DESSERT INSPECTION

ALEX G. SHAW, *Inspector*

PURE FOOD & DRUG INSPECTION

MAURICE F. CARLTON

STATON FIELD

CHAS. E. FREEMAN

W. S. GARFIELD, JR.

P. W. SAPP

CURTIS T. SWEAT

INSECTICIDE INSPECTIONF. W. FARNSWORTH, *Chemist*EDITH WEIR, *Registration Clerk*

SEED TESTING, LABELING & CERTIFICATIONMILDRED V. HENRY, *Seed Analyst*WILLIAM FLETCHER, *Seed Inspector*R. C. SIMPSON, *Chief Seed Inspector*JEAN CARROWAY, *Asst. Analyst*THELMA E. SIRMANS, *Asst. Analyst*MRS. BETTY BAGGS CARTER, *Asst. Analyst*ZOE D. MANNING, *Secretary*MAUDE WILSON, *Stenographer*

ENFORCING CHAPTER 20678

Agricultural Licensing and Bonding Act

H. E. Carter, *Legal Consultant.*H. M. Burch, *Field Representative.*

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA
AS REGISTRAR OF LANDS:

John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

David S. Walker, November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1866.

AS COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION:

Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868.

J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.

Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF LANDS AND IMMIGRATION:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

AS COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:

L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.

B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to March 1, 1912.

W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

Part I

A REPORT OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Prison Division of the Department makes its own report under separate cover.

The Land Division report is appended to this report and appears on Page 107.

**DIVISIONS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND DUTIES OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE**

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

- (a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
- (b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
- (c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
- (d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."
- (e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

In addition to the specific responsibilities as mentioned in the Constitution and as hereinabove listed there have been many other duties placed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture as a result of statutes placed upon our Law Books by the Legislature which has been called upon from time to time to increase the scope of the service rendered to the citizenry.

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

1. The Commercial Fertilizer Law 1901 and 1935.
2. The Commercial Feeding Stuffs Law 1905 and 1939.
3. The Law Prohibiting the Sale of Immature Fruit 1911 and 1935.
4. Pure Food and Drug Law 1907 and 1939.
5. State Marketing Bureau 1917.
6. Gasoline Inspection Law 1919.
7. The Advertising Law 1925.
8. The Arsenical Spray Law 1927.

9. The Standardization Fruit and Vegetable Law 1927.
10. The Agricultural Marketing Board 1929.
11. The Egg Classification Law 1933.
12. The Poultry Law 1935.
13. The Insecticide Law 1937.
14. The Frozen Fruit Law 1939.
15. The Agricultural Licensing and Bonding Law 1941.
16. Calibration Law, Chapter 21883, Acts 1943.

As a result we today find the Department of Agriculture constituted and organized on the following basis in order to more efficiency handle and expedite its varied program of work:

1. Bureau of Immigration, under which also comes the Population Census and enumeration of State Resources and State Advertising.

2. Bureau of Inspection of Gasoline, Citrus Fruit, Fertilizer, Stock Feed, Dairying, Eggs, Poultry, Seeds, Insecticides and Pure Foods and Drugs.

3. Land Division.
4. Field Notes Division.
5. Prison Division.
6. Chemistry Division.
7. State Marketing Bureau Division.
8. Division of State Markets.
9. Auditing Division.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

1. Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.
2. Internal Improvement Board.
3. Conservation Board.
4. Text Book Commission.
5. Budget Commission.
6. Department of Public Safety—Highway Patrol.
7. Board of Pardons.
8. Flood Control Board.
9. State Agricultural Marketing Board (Our State Farmers' Markets).
10. Florida Economic Advancement Council.
11. Florida Research Foundation.

BRIEF
NARRATIVE REPORT
FROM
BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS
WITHIN
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

By T. J. BROOKS, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture

Three Divisions of the Florida State Department of Agriculture are set forth in the State Constitution, to-wit:

Prison Division
Land Division
Bureau of Immigration

The other functions of the Department are set forth in various statutes. The first two Divisions mentioned functioned from the adoption of the Constitution. The Bureau of Immigration did not function till 1925 when the present law was enacted providing for an appropriation enabling the Bureau to advertise the resources of the state. The Bill passed without opposition and provided for \$50,000 per annum. The next legislature raised it to \$75,000. No other change has been made in this law.

The law provides "that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall collect information concerning the varied resources and possibilities of the entire State, relating to every phase of development, publish and distribute said information and otherwise advertise the State through the Bureau of Immigration."

During the first two years of the operation of this law the appropriation was used mostly to advertise in agricultural and miscellaneous journals, aggregating in circulation more than 12,000,000.

During 1928-29 advertising was carried in national magazines with a total circulation of 23,321,344. Strange as it may sound coupons clipped from these magazines inquiring about the state are still being received by the Bureau and are on file.

The Bureau promoted by money and service the State's Exhibits at the Century of Progress Fair in Chicago during the two years 1933-34; furnished material for the Exhibit in Cleveland in 1937; and furnished exhibits and funds to help defray the expenses of the State Exhibit at the World's Fair in New York 1939-40. Exhibits were also carried to fairs in other states during 1930-32.

Millions of people visited these exhibits at these Expositions.

During subsequent years we have had printed and circulated approximately 2,000,000 copies of various advertising literature. Much of this material was produced in natural colors and proved to be very popular and in great demand.

No other state in the Union has published as attractive material as has Florida through its Bureau of Immigration. For this reason it is kept longer by those who receive it.

Several years ago we produced a Florida Calendar with twelve distinct Florida scenes in color. Business offices all through the North made requests for subsequent editions which we did not get out for lack of funds.

In the year 1941 the National Editors' Association was induced by Mr. Mayo to hold a convention in Florida which convened in Jacksonville. This Bureau financed the furnishing of fifteen fine buses and conveyed the members of this Association practically all over the state without charge. When these editors returned home they wrote a series of articles on their trip to Florida in their respective papers. Some extended this series over several weeks and all were complimentary. We collected excerpts from these editorials and published them in a book of 112 pages. Had we bought that much space in these papers it would have cost more than the annual appropriation of the bureau.

In spite of the depression which occurred during the time of this advertising there has been a continued increase in the immigration, investments, and tourist trade—a fact which other states cannot claim for themselves. The federal statistics show that Florida's population has increased faster in the last ten years than in any other state and this increase is mainly due to people coming to make Florida their permanent residence.

Not only have there been heavy investments in new industries but the Bureau of Immigration has emphasized advertising Florida as a tourist state and the constant flow of tourists has increased throughout these years—of course the heaviest part of it was during the winter months. It is currently estimated that this trade brings \$300,000,000 annually in the state in normal times.

Through this Bureau, Commissioner Mayo has cooperated in every way possible with the Florida Economic Advancement council set up in Washington, under the direction of Mr. W. D. Outman. Director Outman has stated that he has received more assistance from this office than from all other sources. In fact his work is in direct line with the purpose declared in the law appropriating funds for this Bureau.

Another phase of the advertising carried on is the encouragement given to the development of new crops and new factories. For instance a representative of this Bureau made a speech in the University of Miami, August 1, 1928, in which he is quoted in the Miami Daily News as follows:

"Some future day will see a great tract of the Florida Everglades devoted to growing the fiber-producing plant, ramie, and supplying the product to the world's markets in huge quantities, predicted T. J. Brooks, head of the State Bureau of Immigration, in an address Wednesday morning before the South Florida Farmers' and Homemakers' Congress at the University of Miami."

From that time till now the agitation has not let up in advocating and encouraging the production and manufacture of ramie fiber and at present we are assured of success in the new industry.

There are, at present, 10,000 acres planted to ramie and the acreage is being enlarged year by year. The Florida Ramie Products, Inc., has a contract with the United States Navy for all they can produce for the next three years at a profitable price.

Due credit is acknowledged to Mr. Outman for having helped to contact the inventors of machines and those who invested in lands and machines for the cultivation and manufacture of ramie fiber.

There are other crops that it is possible to develop to large industries which we have in contemplation.

When the Bureau was using magazines for advertising, the Manufacturers Record was included. A favorable relationship between the Department of Agriculture and the management of

that magazine resulted. In the summer of 1944 the Bureau urged the management of this magazine to get out a special edition on Florida which they promised to do and now are working on material to go in the April number. Their representative Mr. Schroeder, has visited the Bureau of Immigration on several occasions collecting information, advertising material, and photographs for this special edition, which will be a credit to the State.

The last legislature authorized the Commissioner of Agriculture to get out an advertising edition especially directed to the men and women in the armed service. This was done and more than 300,000 copies of the pamphlet "After Victory" have been distributed to soldiers in camps in Florida and the call for them has increased as the knowledge of its existence spreads throughout the country. These publications were carried by our inspection force direct to military camps in Florida, with envelopes suitable for mailing them home when the soldiers had finished reading them.

A unique feature of this over all advertising campaign has developed. School teachers throughout the United States and Canada have made requests for our publications to be used in class rooms, especially in the study of geography. This method of advertising reaches students who never forget something they learn about Florida and today some of these students who are now teachers are writing for our latest literature that they also may use it in their schools.

Libraries throughout the country are constantly making request for Bureau publications. Publishers of geographies and encyclopedias are seeking information, literature and photographs that they may use in new editions of their high-class publications, which is a splendid source of free advertising.

The heavy mail coming to the Bureau of Immigration indicates that after the war there is going to be an influx of immigrants and tourists coming to Florida and they are coming from all ranks of life and all vocations and professions.

The Bureau has been the principal means for inducing several National Conventions to come to Florida at various times. One

was the meeting of the State Commissioners of Agriculture, which met in Miami in 1938.

We take pride in the accomplishments in view of the meagre appropriation at our disposal and, please remember, none of the expense is included in anyone's tax receipts. All of it has come from the revenues of the Department of Agriculture, known as the General Inspection Fund.

Although the law provides for an Advertising Editor the regular office force took over this extra duty without additional recompense and has carried this responsibility for years. It is worth mentioning that Florida was the first state to launch advertising its resources and attractions for tourists, and has been followed by forty other states, but none of the others have the possibilities of drawing tourist trade that Florida has.

DIVISION OF STATE MARKETS

By WILLIAM L. WILSON, Director of State Markets

Florida's State Farmers' Markets provide a convenient, dependable outlet through which farmers may market their wares and receive cash at the time of sale.

Recognizing that getting their crops to market and getting the best possible return, is the paramount problem of the large number of independent farmers in Florida, Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, sixteen years ago undertook the study of ways and means of developing better marketing facilities.

Since other states provided no suitable pattern upon which to build a marketing system adequate to meet the needs of Florida, Commissioner Mayo sought and secured legislative authority to develop a "tailor made" marketing system to aid in the development of Florida agriculture.

Thus the State Agricultural Marketing Board came into being, with authority to build and operate suitable Farmers' Markets throughout the State—but that the State would not pay for the operation of such markets. Further, it was determined that the State would not "go into business" in competition with private agencies offering sound, adequate service to producers of agricultural products.

December 18, 1934, ten years ago, the first State Farmers' Market was opened at Sanford. Immediate success of this venture led to demands for similar markets at many other points in the State. Taking advantage of assistance available through the Federal relief agencies, such as W. P. A., the State Agricultural Marketing Board, under the laws creating it, quickly expanded the system of State Farmers' Markets to twenty-seven at the end of 1944—only ten years after the first market was built.

Most of the markets in the system have quickly attracted business volume sufficient to pay operating costs. Local authorities report that in each instance, establishment of a State Farmers' Market has tended to stabilize prices for agricultural products.

Markets have been built to conform to the major crops in the sections to be served. Likewise, the operating plan of the

markets conforms to local custom, and guidance of a local advisory committee to aid the market manager is an important element in success of the system.

Revenue from market operations comes either through fees for services, such as auction fees, or through rental of platform space and concessions. As gross revenue has increased, cost of service to farmers and buyers has decreased. The table below gives a ten-year picture of the State Farmers' Markets system:

Fiscal Year Ending	No. Markets Operating	Total Gross Sales
June 30, 1935	1	\$ 518,625
June 30, 1936	2	750,000
June 30, 1937	4	800,000
June 30, 1938	11	1,703,637
June 30, 1939	16	4,619,857
June 30, 1940	17	7,224,146
June 30, 1941	21	11,088,055
June 30, 1942	26	13,290,987
June 30, 1943	27	20,141,103
June 30, 1944	28	23,316,097

Activities of Florida's State Farmers' Markets cover five main divisions—vegetables and fruits, livestock, tobacco, poultry products, and home industries.

State Farmers' Markets have had much to do with improvement in marketing Florida's varied winter-grown crops and rapidly expanding livestock production, with service equally advantageous to seller and buyer. The Florida State Farmers' Markets encourage better grading and packing of farm products. The varying physical equipment, products handled and operating methods of the State Farmers' Markets will be noted in the statistics following.

ARCADIA is strictly a livestock auction market, specializing in the sale of calves, though other livestock is also received for sale. During the fiscal year, this market sold \$115,618.25 worth of livestock.

BONIFAY is a cooperative hog auction market operated by the Holmes County Swine Growers' Association. Facilities are being enlarged and a vegetable market is being added.

BUSHNELL has a 400 ft. selling shed equipped with cold storage conveniences, a vegetable packing shed and a livestock market. Public auction is used in selling both vegetables and livestock.

CHIPLEY is largely a poultry and egg market. It has a sweet potato curing plant and a small livestock market.

The COCOA market is being leased.

At DADE CITY the Board has constructed a beautiful stone building for the purpose of making Dade City a center of a chicken and egg business for that locality, chicken killing and dressing machinery were added. During the last year this market sold \$164,398 worth of poultry products.

DeFUNIAK SPRINGS is one of the newer livestock markets in the State system serving a section of West Florida where diversification of farm operations has been gaining headway. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, sales of cattle and hogs totaled \$102,150.

FLORIDA CITY is located on a 20-acre tract with a 400 ft. market shed and a 200 ft. loading shed. Sales for the fiscal year totaled \$492,557. The concessions are telegraph, telephone, restaurant, and a filling station. Buyers rent space on the platform and trade direct with the farmer.

FORT MYERS market is a new, modern vegetable and flower market now under construction.

The FORT PIERCE market consists of 600 ft. of open shed and an office building as well as a packing house built originally for citrus, but now used for vegetables. Both buyers and farmers rent space on the platforms. Business transacted during the last fiscal year totaled \$190,868.

The HOLLY HILL market was built on the theory that the farm woman deserves as much consideration as the man. It provides a curb market as well as an outlet for Home Products. Curb Market sales are direct from the producer to the consumer. The use of Florida materials in craft is being encouraged. A model canning kitchen has been added.

The GOODNO market was moved from LaBelle and will be operated as a cattle auction market.

The JAY market has been an outstanding success. Sales are made at auction. Many hogs sold through the market are shipped to Alabama for finishing. Cattle also is sold. Sales for the fiscal year totaled \$375,195.

At the LAKE CITY State Farmers' Market private auction sales of gum turpentine are held, the first of this kind on record. A syrup blending experiment is being conducted.

The LIVE OAK market is used for tobacco sales during the tobacco season, and as a general farm sales market during the remainder of the year.

The MARIANNA market is operated by a cooperative handling general farm products.

The OCALA market has leased its abbatoir to Swift & Company, and the vegetable shed is operated by D. H. Turner & Company. Also a closed-in part of the shed is used for feed storage and processing.

The PAHOKEE market is one of the largest in volume in the State system. In addition to the building itself which is 1,000 feet in length, a large celery washing and precooling plant is operated by one of the larger growers' cooperatives for the benefit of the whole section. Bean grading equipment is provided for the farmers. Sales last year totaled \$2,714,709.

At PALATKA the State has constructed a 400 ft. vegetable shed equipped with cold storage, and a live stock market. During the fiscal year live stock sales at this market amounted to \$335,190.31, fruit and vegetables \$208,831.64. The market manager does the selling on a commission basis. A model canning kitchen has recently been installed.

The PALMETTO market platform consists of a vegetable shed 400 ft. long, adjacent to which is a vegetable packing house approximately 100 feet by 200 feet. The tomato is the specialty crop, though other commodities are sold. During the past year total sales were \$448,408. Selling is done here by public auction.

State owned tomato grading and packing machinery is used by farmers and buyers.

The PENSACOLA market enables local farmers to concentrate their products under one roof and sell direct to local wholesale and retail stores. All types of fruit and vegetables are handled, as well as poultry and eggs. The farmer pays a small fee for the use of the platform.

PLANT CITY is the largest market in the system, having more space under roof than any market. The buildings are: selling shed 100 ft. by 600 ft., two packing and general sheds 58 ft. by 600 ft., a 32 ft. by 400 ft. loading shed, a cattle market, a shop and warehouse, and an office building. During the last year the sales of vegetables on this market were \$2,089,308, while live-stock totaled \$102,682. This market is operated as a "farmers' auction" with the farmers presenting their produce to all the buyers and accepting the best bid.

POMPANO has the largest vegetable selling shed in our system and we believe, in the world. It is 100 ft. wide by 1,018 ft. long. It also has a splendid office building from which it receives an income from office rentals. This market during the past fiscal year sold \$8,750,204 worth of vegetables. Farmers rent space on the platform and sell direct to the buyers.

The QUINCY market is now operated by a local cooperative as a live stock auction market.

SANFORD is the oldest market. It consists of a 600 ft. platform, two buildings which are leased to a citrus packing plant, a separate restaurant building and a set of platform scales. Selling is done largely by farmers dealing direct with the buyers. During the last fiscal year this market sold produce in the amount of \$1,934,699.

The Starke market has continued the pecan auction since its establishment in 1942. Sales are made direct from the farmer to the large out-of-state distributors and a total of 38,533 pounds were sold during the past season for a total of approximately \$10,097.84. The market also sells produce with strawberries and green corn as specialties.

The TITUSVILLE market provides native craft materials in large quantities. These are cured, bleached and dyed palmetto, wire grass, pine needles, gourds, native seed pods, burrs and seeds. The curb market handles fresh farm produce, home baked and canned goods. A model canning kitchen is one of the feature assets of this market.

The WAUCHULA market consists of a 400 ft. platform, a 100 ft. open shed for private sales, a vegetable packing plant equipped with grading and packing machinery, and a small office building. Selling is almost entirely by auction, although the buyers are given an opportunity to resell to larger distributors. Vegetables can be packed at a figure slightly above cost by both the farmer and buyer. During the last fiscal year sales amounted to \$699,-509. A modern vegetable packing plant is operated at this market.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTION BUREAU

By PHIL S. TAYLOR, Supervising Inspector

People want good food; everybody uses drugs occasionally; hence, our Food and Drug Law. Most of us ride in cars; therefore, we have a Gasoline Inspection Law. Florida farmers must have commercial fertilizer—more per acre than any other State; hence, our Fertilizer Law. Poultrymen, dairymen and livestock growers must have commercial feed to supplement pasturage; therefore, we have a Commercial Feed Law. Florida's biggest crops—citrus and vegetables—demand not only fertilizer, but, also, liquid sprays and dust for the control of fungus diseases and insects; hence, we have the State Insecticide and Fungicide Act. Florida's more than 100 million boxes of citrus fruit, before going to market, must be inspected to determine fitness for human consumption; hence, the nine Citrus Inspection Laws, enforced out of Winter Haven. Florida housewives want fresh eggs and poultry of known quality; we, therefore, have an Egg Law and a Poultry Law. Florida mothers demand pure milk and ice cream rich in food value for their children; therefore, we have the Milk and Milk Products Law, and the Frozen Desserts Act, under which dairies must meet sanitary standards.

The 75,000 farms of Florida, growing scores of different crops, require several million dollars worth of seed annually to plant these crops. 90% of this seed is shipped here from other States and Nations. Bad seed may not germinate, may be low in vitality, impure as to variety or infested with noxious weed seed, which increases the farmer's worries and depreciates the value of his land and his crops. To meet this condition, we have a Seed Law to prohibit the sale of bad seed, and to increase the income of growers through the use of dependable seed of high germination, known variety and fitness for our many different soils.

Florida farmers, in past years, consigned much produce to commission merchants in distant cities, trusting them to make the sale and to remit honestly, or sold their crops to buyers within their State, accepting checks which too often bounced back like rubber balls, bearing those awful words "Insufficient Funds!" This condition forced Florida to follow the example of other

States and enact the Licensing and Bonding Law, under which those who buy products of the soil from the producer must either post bond, as evidence of their financial responsibility, or pay the farmer "cold cash on the barrel head."

Most retail gasoline stations over the State get gasoline from large transport trucks. Formerly, many of these trucks were never tested to determine accuracy of their meters or exact capacity of their compartments. This meant that the gallonage delivered to the retailer was often without check or verification and the retailer, many times was left short of the amount actually purchased. This system is being corrected through a Law requiring the Calibration of all trucks delivering petroleum products to retail outlets.

The wholesaler of petroleum products, himself, felt the need for protection against unfair competition, and this brought about the passage of the Anti-Substitution Law to prevent fraud and deception in gasoline, oils, and similar products.

If you care to count them, you will find 22 regulatory laws on the Statute books of Florida which the Commissioner of Agriculture must enforce, using funds derived from fees charged for the service of inspection. Mark you, all of these were passed because many people called for them. Few, indeed, realize the scope of these laws, the protection which they give to the consuming public or the amount of painstaking and accurate work necessary for their proper enforcement.

Let us take a glance at the size of the job and the methods used in doing it:

To regulate the production, processing, labeling, sanitation and selling of food alone is, indeed, a tremendous task. To accomplish it, we welcome the help of our State Board of Health and City Health Officers throughout the State. The field work in foods, as performed by our Department, consists largely of the examination of food stocks offered in approximately 7,000 wholesale and retail stores and warehouses. Food which is obviously unfit for human consumption may be destroyed at once. Some salvaging can be done, as in the case of canned goods. Foods slightly spoiled and yet of some value as animal feed may be disposed of in this way, under supervision. Most foods come in package form

these days and this requires that the label should be read to see that the information, demanded by the Food Law, appears thereon in clear type for the guidance of the buyer. An important procedure is the weighing of food packages to determine whether the net weight shown on the label is actually in the package. Readers may find interest in the knowledge that thousands of packages of staple foods, as well as canned goods, are checked for accuracy of weight every year and hundreds of instances are of record in which short weight was found. If the package can be reopened, the merchant is required to do this and fill it up to the weight on the label. Canned goods found appreciably short in weight, or carrying an excess of liquid in proportion to solids, are required to be relabeled or sent back to the plant for correction. If the scales in the retail grocer's store are out of "kilter," an adjustment is required, so that the purchaser may get exactly the amount for which she pays. When an inspector finds an article to which suspicion attaches as to quality, a sample is collected from the stock, shipped to the State Chemist in Tallahassee and carefully examined in the Food Laboratory. If it is found misbranded, short-weight, adulterated, contaminated, or spoiled, the verdict of the Food Analyst is given to the State Chemist, who signs an official report and passes this to the Supervising Inspector of the Inspection Bureau, whose duty is to exercise police power through the seizure, confiscation, destruction or other disposition of the lot from which the sample was drawn.

The packer, canner, manufacturer, broker or retailer of the commodity is informed of his violation and asked to comply with the law, otherwise appropriate Court action may ensue.

As with food control, we, also, exercise, with necessary adaptation, proper police power over the various industries coming under the entire roster of 22 regulatory laws, enforced by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

In enforcing the Gasoline Law, for instance, the Department operates traveling laboratories, each manned by two competent chemists and a sample taker, who collects and tests in the portable laboratory samples of gasoline from every one of the 7363 gasoline retail outlets within the State of Florida, at regular intervals through the year. On top of this, our trained field men inspect

and check for accuracy everyone of the 10,366 gasoline pumps from which the public buys its motor fuel. Pumps found out of adjustment are either corrected on the spot or the operator is given a reasonable time to make them accurate.

It will be noted that the public is protected in three vital ways by our regulatory laws:

1. Through the registration and licensing required under most of these laws of manufacturers, distributors and dealers. Commercial fertilizer, for instance, must be registered and must set forth the percentage of major plant foods, together with a list of ingredients in the mixture. This registration obligates the registrant to show on the tag attached to each bag of his product exactly the same facts about it which are filed as part of the registration. If the sample of this product, as tested by the State Chemist, is found to fall below the guarantee, the party who filed the registration is immediately held accountable under the law.

2. Through inspection at point of production, storage and sale. This inspection embraces the factors of sanitation, correct labeling and accurate weight.

3. Through the sampling at point of manufacture or sale, and through laboratory test of the sample by the State Chemist at the central laboratories in Tallahassee. This test includes the use by trained men and women of approved laboratory methods, precision instruments and comparison with standards and definitions fixed by law. Happily for the consumer, some of our laws recognize the strength of this factual, truth-telling investigation by making a State Chemist's report prima facie evidence in Florida Courts. Those who offend against the law are thus confronted with more than casual human testimony. They are held responsible by the dispassionate, deliberate and impartial findings of Science itself. Men's eyes, ears and other senses may often deceive them and throw doubt upon their testimony. Test tubes, microscopes and other precision equipment in a modern laboratory operated by trained and ethical analysts produce as nearly infallible evidence as mere man can develop. It is this verdict of Science which gives character and probity to Florida's Inspection Laws.

GASOLINE AND KEROSENE INSPECTION IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

By NALLS BERRYMAN, Chief Oil Analyst

It is one of the duties of the State Department of Agriculture to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene sold in Florida. This is quite a big job, considering the 10,366 retail pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from about 5,500 filling stations, the many local bulk tanks and the numerous terminal tanks. Also the size of the state and the amount of gasoline and kerosene sold adds to the job. The gasoline sold in the state during the fiscal year 1943-1944 was 302,365,430 gallons and the kerosene sold during the same period was 60,743,293 gallons.

The State Gasoline Inspection Law makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate standards and specifications for gasoline and kerosene and any other reasonable regulations necessary to protect the public in buying these products. This he has done. The law specifies that any gasoline or kerosene offered for sale in the state must comply with these standards. The standards or specifications are given in detail in the State Oil Laboratory report. Without going into technical details, these specifications or standards consist of the following general requirements.

First, a minimum standard is set up that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. In addition to this every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with us along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to us to see that the gasoline dispensed complies, within a given tolerance, with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we try to see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

This involves the taking and testing of thousands of samples. This work is done by the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, the testing by the State Oil Laboratory. The State

Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Agricultural Building in Tallahassee and four portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors of the Inspection Bureau from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analyses of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories and determine the distillation range, note whether water or sediment is present, or whether the gasoline is of a suspicious color, etc., determine flash point and color and presence of water or sediment in kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations in the county being worked. As it already has been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state, were refined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine if the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline or fuel oil and similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is whether it contains water or sediment that would cause trouble in use. He immediately sends to the main laboratory those samples which are legal so far as he can definitely determine by his limited tests but of which he has reason to be suspicious. In testing gasoline and kerosene from retail pumps, time elapsed between drawing the sample and completion of test is important, hence, the portable laboratory which can be close to the field of operation.

Any retail pump dispensing a below standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory in

Tallahassee for re-testing, and in many instances, a more complete analysis than is possible on the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important, and I think, of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below standard gasoline if the condition was caused by the addition or substitution of any other material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100°F. is confiscated; other below standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by owner in own equipment or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory, thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing over 3,400 samples a month. During 1944 the percentage of these samples found below standard was 1.7, and the products represented were stopped from sale. In 1943 the percentage was 1.4.

The gallons of illegal products involved during one year or another varies a great deal, depending mainly upon whether or not big terminal tanks are stop-saled. During the year 1944, it amounted to 1,127,172 gallons of gasoline and 317,088 gallons of kerosene.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. We receive and test quite a few samples under this classification.

The Oil Laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several state departments. Most of these samples come from the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the State Road Department and the State Geological Survey of the Conservation Board. During the past year the laboratory has made many analyses of various petroleum products for the U. S. Army and the U. S. Navy.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a monthly report listing in detail the analyses made, from whom taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each calendar year these reports are bound and issued on request to interested parties. Any citizen of Florida may also be placed on the mailing list to receive the monthly report.

Some mention should be made of the checking of pumps for accuracy of measurement. The Inspection Bureau, through the field inspectors makes frequent tests of retail measuring pumps, both gasoline and kerosene, to see that they measure accurately and also that the pumps comply with certain specifications as to the mechanism of the pump. Summary of this work is given elsewhere in this biennial report. The Department requires that anyone desiring to use any new type pump or pump attachment in Florida must first submit it to the Commissioner of Agriculture for approval. This is to see that it complies with the requirements of the Florida Gasoline Inspection Law for such equipment. These pumps are set up in the Oil Laboratory in Tallahassee and thorough inspection and tests made after which official approval is given, if the pump complies with all regulations.

The 1943 Florida Legislature amended the Gasoline Inspection Law to require the Department of Agriculture to check the accuracy of measurement of wholesale gasoline and kerosene measuring devices. This means the checking of wholesale meters at terminals and bulk plants and the measuring of the capacity of vehicle tanks used for measures. The Department now has two units doing this calibrating work. This work started October, 1943 with one testing unit. During June, 1944 a second unit was put in operation. From these dates until December 31, 1944, the compartments of 928 commercial trucks were measured and certified as to capacity and 315 commercial wholesale meters were

checked for accuracy of measurement. During this same period 534 trucks and 137 meters were tested for the U. S. Army and Navy. The meters found out of adjustment were adjusted to measure within tolerance or condemned. The capacity of each truck compartment was stenciled on the tank near each fill opening.

CITRUS INSPECTION

By GEORGE E. COPELAND, Supervising Citrus Inspector

The Citrus Inspection Bureau of the Florida Department of Agriculture with headquarters in Winter Haven, Florida, is the Division through which the Department serves the citrus industry in a measure of protection to the industry and the consuming public.

Florida's Commissioner of Agriculture is charged with the enforcement of the Citrus Fruit Laws and the Regulations of the Florida Citrus Commission. The work of the Bureau deals chiefly with the application and enforcement of the following Laws: Bond and License, Citrus Maturity Laws, Color Added, Frozen Fruit, Arsenical Spray, Processing Materials, Fruit for Canning, and the Grade Standardization under the Citrus Commission Law. The Bond and License Law requires that every citrus fruit dealer obtain a license from the Department upon approval of their application by the Florida Citrus Commission, and post a bond in the proper amount with the Department before the license is granted. This Act guarantees the producer the price he is promised for his fruit and tends to eliminate the irresponsible operator. It is around this Act that the Bureau is able to enforce compliance with the several other Citrus Laws.

The Maturity, Standardization and Color-Added Acts deal chiefly with the inspection and certification of the quality of the fruit, both internal and external.

Inspection of the fruit and certification of same is made only at registered processing plants, packing houses and canning plants within the State, while it is being prepared for fresh fruit shipments or for processing. It is required that each lot of fruit meet the requirements of State Maturity Laws and the Grade Standards adopted by the Florida Citrus Commission. All fruit processed for canning must be sound and mature. An inspector is maintained at each packing house and canning plant within the State during its entire operation, the larger houses requiring the services of two or three men.

The State Certificates cover grade, maturity and color-added

requirements, regulations and other necessary information for tabulation at the Winter Haven office. The Certificates are issued in quadruplicate copies. The 4th copy is retained by the inspector, the 3rd copy delivered to the shipper, the 2nd copy is required filed with the transportation company upon acceptance of shipment and it is this copy which bears the proper denomination of cancelled revenue stamps in payment of inspection fees and advertising assessments. The 1st, or original, copy of the certificate, accompanied by a complete shipper's manifest, after clearing the typing office where a Federal-State certificate, as to grade, is typed; is delivered to the statistical department of the Bureau for auditing. From the certificate and manifest the following information is punched out for tabulation Certificate No., Inspector's No., date, shipper, County, District, how shipped, kind—grade and variety of fruit, type of container or bulk, sizes, whether or not color-added, and various other detail information. Weekly tabulations of shipments by grade and size are furnished the Growers Administrative Committee, in Lakeland, for their use in administering the Federal Marketing Agreement under which the citrus industry is now operating.

The field service of the Bureau operates through fifteen districts sub-divided into four regions. Each district is headed by a supervisor under whom each inspector works directly in carrying out the various duties he is assigned to perform, such as maintaining compliance with all Commission regulations, inspecting and certifying fruit as to grade and maturity. The four regional men serve as assistants to both State and Federal representatives at Winter Haven, in directing every phase of field work the Bureau performs. It is through the district and regional men that the Bureau maintains its direct contact with the field force and with shippers or processing operators. The field force of inspectors varies in direct ratio to tonnage moving, numbering from 240 at peak of the season to 25 or 30 in August.

The Department of Agriculture maintains chemical laboratories at Bureau headquarters in Winter Haven where processing materials such as color-add dyes, waxes, oils, soaps, etc. used in processing citrus fruits are analyzed and authorization for use granted after it has been proven that they contain no foreign

materials which may damage the fruit when used. The regular work in enforcement of the Law prohibiting the use of arsenical sprays is handled through these laboratories. Additional work has been done in the laboratories for the past three seasons consisting of a project assigned to us by the Florida Citrus Commission's research department on internal qualities of citrus fruits.

At the Bureau's headquarters in Winter Haven there is a tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report is released to the press at 10:00 A. M., each day and may be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone upon request. It covers the previous day's operation in total volume of shipments, fruit packed, unprocessed, and the estimated pickings, by kinds of fruit.

The Department operates (8) Road Guard Stations at strategic points on the highways leading out of Florida, throughout the shipping season in order that all truck shipments of citrus fruits be intercepted for clearance papers. Truck passing reports are submitted to the Citrus Inspection Bureau's headquarters in Winter Haven, daily, and copies are sent to the Federal-State Market News Service, Lakeland, Florida, for use in listing interstate destinations.

The total operating costs of the Bureau and service are paid by the citrus industry through inspection fees as set forth in the various Laws, according to the services rendered in the inspection of fresh fruits or fruits for processing.

The work of the Citrus Inspection Bureau may be best summed up as a service to the citrus growers of the State which protects the industry on two vital points—(1) It requires all citrus fruit dealers to be bonded and licensed and to meet their commitments. (2) It makes certain that the fruit does not leave the State or is processed within the State unless and until it meets all requirements under the Citrus Laws and the Florida Citrus Commission regulations.

STATE MARKETING BUREAU

By L. M. RHODES, Commissioner

World War Two in which we are engaged is the second World War occurring in the life span of the State Marketing Bureau. Just as growers and shippers had to operate under wartime conditions and increase production under greatly changed conditions, our personnel had to keep abreast of the times and be in position to cope with any situation, emergency or otherwise, in aiding in the wartime marketing of Florida's wartime production. Florida produced patriotically and abundantly, and on the whole its production was marketed profitably and beneficially. The principal credit for all this goes to the grower himself, let us not deprive him of any credit for his splendid performance.

All the attendant untoward conditions affecting agricultural production and marketing in war time, complex and multitudinous indeed, were increased by adverse weather conditions. Frost and freeze damage were bad enough, but the hurricane of October 18-19, 1944, was the worst disaster, particularly to citrus, of the past two seasons.

The Bureau has publicized the need for protection to the grower, by crop insurance, in time of crop failure or disaster. We made an exhaustive study of the extent of weather damage to the principal Florida truck crops having fall, winter and spring acreage occurring over a long period of time. The material was supplied the proper agencies in their appeal for disaster clauses in OPA ceiling structure so that higher prices would prevail for perishable products in time of crop losses than were permitted by the established ceilings.

Much of the most important and valuable service is provided by Bureau officials in conferences with Federal officials and authorities seeking factual data on Florida agricultural crops. Neither credit nor publicity attaches to such service, only the compensation derived from the fact that substantial, and impartial, and conservative information is given by experienced Bureau personnel in possession of the facts. The Bureau was the only State agency that had price average tabulations of Florida vegetables over a long period of years when such data were required by the Office

of Price Administration. Reliable figures as to monthly, weekly and seasonal shipments of Florida truck crops were unavailable in as complete form for as long period of time required except from the Bureau records. Whether it has been basic material for use by Government Engineers, by Office of Price Administration, by War Food Administration, by banks financing much of Florida agriculture, by authorities seeking indisputable evidence for rate hearings, or by many other sources such as the Quarter-master Market Centers, it has been promptly supplied by the Bureau. Such features of service unpublicized, generally known of only among the agencies accommodated, are worth to the growers and shippers of our State many times over the amount appropriated for the State Marketing Bureau.

Market News has been given special attention in the last two-year period, the service in Florida being conducted jointly by the War Food Administration and our department. Special citrus station was operated at Lakeland throughout the main shipping season, providing information most needed and most demanded by the citrus industry. Teletype facilities were extended to the Lakeland office to improve and expedite the service. Commissioner Rhodes, accompanied by the Federal representative in charge of the Lakeland citrus station and a representative of the Florida Citrus Commission, conferred with Washington officials in August 1944, and were successful in arranging to secure supplementary material for the daily citrus reports for the 1944-45 season. For the first time, teletype facilities will be extended to the Pompano section this coming season. We had teletype installation last season at the Sanford celery field station. The other special seasonal market news offices have been continued, for instance, at Hastings, Belle Glade, Plant City, Leesburg, Thomasville, Ga. (livestock), with auxiliary service fed to other sections. Semi-weekly poultry and egg market reports were mailed regularly to some 750 producers. A general miscellaneous vegetable bulletin was mailed daily to an average of 2200 growers, shippers and others eight months of the year over the State at large. Special information by telephone and telegraph was provided those requiring faster than mail service. We have provided Florida with the most comprehensive and we believe the best Market News Service of any State in the Union.

Federal-State shipping point inspection has been provided Florida shippers of fruits and vegetables on a carlot equivalent volume of 198,405 cars in the 1942-43 and 1943-44 seasons, which based on prewar average loadings would have exceeded a volume of 225,000 cars. This service was started in 1922-23 by the Florida State Marketing Bureau and the Government cooperating, and from point of efficiency and economy has achieved an enviable record.

The circulation of the semi-monthly For Sale, Want and Exchange Bulletin has increased to about 32,000 subscribers, all of whom have requested the Bulletin. The editorials and general copy of the Bulletin have been widely and favorably commented on not only by farmers in Florida who use it most but also by readers in other States. Some of its editorials have been carried in national publications, and also in Bulletins issued by Bureaus in other States. While the Bulletin has all along filled a great need in prewar times, it has been even more serviceable in war time. We were commended by the War Production Board for featuring the listing of farm machinery, equipment and supplies which became ever scarcer as the war went on. Also by the Office of Price Administration for carrying special notices as to rationing of farm equipment, ceilings, etc. The notices given in the public interest of sales of purebred cattle by various clubs and associations aided many growers to secure foundation breeding stock at reasonable prices. Every issue in crop season has carried a complete summary of Florida truck crops as to acreage, location, supply and conditions, prepared by the most competent and experienced sources available, the Federal agricultural statisticians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Our Marketing Specialists have worked almost to the breaking point to serve producers in the field in their marketing problems made more complicated by various regulations, ceilings, etc. In brief, they have helped to market about 1,000,000 pounds of pecans, 270,000 gallons of syrup, 75,000 head of cattle and hogs; 35,000 pounds of wool; 490,000 pounds poultry and turkeys; 120,000 dozen eggs; supervised in grading 6,979,340 dozen eggs. In all, our Livestock and Poultry Marketing Specialists alone have helped directly and indirectly in possibly \$12,250,000 worth of farm products. They attended 144 marketing meetings, held

hundreds of conferences and served Florida agriculture in so many other instances that pages of detail would be required to enumerate them all.

Before the next biennial report is prepared we think, and let us pray that the present World-wide War will have terminated. Agricultural marketing in the period of readjustment during the immediate postwar period and for years ahead will require the best brains and the most courageous officials on the part of the State of Florida to serve the agricultural industry of this State. The Florida State Marketing Bureau has the ability and aggressiveness to so serve. Our force has years of experience predating both World Wars and postdating the first World War, and will not have to place amateurs on the payroll that would need training at State's expense. With sleeves rolled up we are ready for whatever conservative action that may be necessary to make Florida agricultural marketing all that it should be.

REPORT OF THE DAIRY DIVISION

By JOHN M. SCOTT, Chief Dairy Supervisor

The division for the supervision of sanitation in dairies, milk plants and ice cream plants came into existence fifteen years ago. Since that date, October 1, 1929, the Florida dairy and ice cream industries have grown by leaps and bounds. Though the work of the division is primarily that of providing Florida's citizens and visitors with quality dairy products, the supervisors perform their duties on a basis of service to the dairy and plant operators, always being available for consultation on any problem that may arise, whether a problem of construction of buildings, selection or arrangement of equipment, or improvement of methods in the dairy or plant. Our theory that the members of the industry will do everything in their power to cooperate with us if our attitude is one of helpfulness rather than of policing has proved correct. We are proud to have had a part in the building of the Florida milk and ice cream industries from small industries to ones of great importance in the Florida economic set-up.

Fifteen years ago there were approximately 1,200 dairies in Florida, many with little or no equipment. Strict sanitary requirements, competition and a public that demanded a safe milk supply gradually eliminated the poorer dairies until today there are 766 well established dairy farms, the majority of which milk 50 or more cows each day. There are several dairies in Florida of more than 700 cows. The number of wholesale producers has increased and the number of farm pasteurizing plants has decreased during the past two years. Shortage of labor and delivery facilities has caused the sale of more milk to plants for distribution than formerly in this state. The larger milk plants are operating at peak capacity day in and day out to supply the rapidly increasing demand for milk in Florida.

Florida dairies are producing more milk than ever before. The commercial dairies produced approximately 38,500,000 gallons of milk during the year ending September 30, 1944. An estimate of the production of family cows and the less than 6-cow dairies of 22,500,000 gallons of milk brings Florida's milk production figure for the year to 61,000,000 gallons.

In spite of the greatly increased milk production by Florida dairymen, large quantities of milk have been shipped into Florida from other states to supply the demand of our increased civilian and military population. Table No. 1 shows how rapidly these importations have increased during the past three years. Less than 1,500 gallons of milk were shipped into Florida during any year in the previous ten-year period. In studying these importation figures it is well to keep in mind that in spite of labor and other problems Florida milk production has reached an all-time high rather than an all-time low, as these figures might indicate.

In April, 1944, the Dairy Division began a program of collaboration with the Agricultural Statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose office is located in Orlando, Florida. Valuable figures on milk production and feed and labor costs in Florida have been compiled from monthly reports from the dairymen. One of the most interesting figures obtained was the average milk production per cow. The average is slightly above two gallons of milk per cow per day, which is a very good average for the State as a whole. The majority of cows in Florida are Jerseys and Guernseys; there are very few Holsteins. One and three-quarters gallons per cow per day is the figure that has been used for computing the approximate production of the commercial dairies in the past, but these records show definitely that the two-gallon average is a conservative figure.

We are continuing the collection of figures from the ice cream manufacturers of Florida on their gallonage during each quarter of the year. Table No. 2 will show that the Florida ice cream industry is growing steadily in spite of restrictions brought about by the present emergency. Many Florida manufacturers have been allowed to increase their production in order to supply the needs of the Army and Navy personnel stationed throughout Florida. There has been a very definite increase in the amounts of milk sherbet and ices made over previous years, with a much smaller increase in the production of ice cream; this was brought about by the need to stretch the available supply of milk fat and supply frozen desserts to the largest number of consumers possible.

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, State Chemist

In the enforcement of the many regulatory laws that the Commissioner of Agriculture is called upon to enforce, the Chemical Division, under J. J. Taylor, State Chemist, has an active and conspicuous part to play. All the samples except petroleum products taken up by Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau, requiring analysis, are sent to the State Chemist to be tested. These include fertilizer samples, of mixed fertilizers and materials; stock feed samples, of mixed feeds and materials; samples of insecticides, seeds and foods and drugs. Trained and experienced analysts in each respective field are in charge of laboratories for the analysis of these various products. When analyses are completed, they are reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture with a statement of conclusions as to whether the products are legal or illegal.

In addition to doing all of the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is charged with the direction of certain specialized inspections requiring field testing of a chemical nature, and inspectors with special training such as drug inspectors, sanitary inspection of food manufacturing plants, requiring specialized training such as bakeries, canning plants, cold storage and freezer-locker plants and testing fruit and vegetable crops for excessive spray residues.

This Division is also charged with approving all registrations of feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., which are submitted to the Inspection Bureau, before they are accepted for registration.

AUDITING DIVISION**G. C. THARPE, Auditor**

It is the function of Mr. Tharpe to audit all expense accounts, bills and statements of indebtedness, to receive and properly account for all funds collectible by the Department, and to make requisitions upon the State Comptroller for issuance of warrants for all salaries and other claims against department funds. In addition, the Auditor supervises the issuance of permits required under the Licensing and Bonding Act which is applicable to all who purchase farm products directly from the producer. Another responsibility is the purchase and sale of millions of official tags and labels and stamps required under the Florida Commercial Feed, Fertilizer and Egg Laws, and the issuance of seed inspection stamps required on certain types of seed.

Part II

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

JULY 1, 1942 TO JUNE 30, 1944

ANNUAL STATEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Operations for Fiscal Year, July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1943

CREDITS

July 1, 1942, Cash and Cash Items.....	\$	74.44
July 1, 1942, Bank Balances:		
Capital City Bank	\$	6,753.43
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank		5,179.97
Florida National Bank		19,776.32
The Lewis State Bank		6,302.89
July 1, 1942 Total Balance in Banks.....		38,012.61
July 1, 1942, Treasurer's Balances:		
General Inspection Fund	29,700.86	
Fertilizer Fund Special	69.52	
Frozen Dessert Fund	4,280.06	
Replacement Fund, Marianna State Market	440.58	
July 1, 1942, Total Balance in State Treasury		34,491.02
July 1, 1942, Balance in Cash Bond Account, Lewis State Bank		3,000.00

REVENUE COLLECTED

Operating Revenue:

Feed Inspection Fees, Tags Sold.....	\$	174,858.55
Refund Cost of Feed Tags.....		8,889.27
Fertilizer Inspection Fees, Tags Sold.....		154,859.29
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags.....		8,105.10
Phosphate and Lime Inspection Fees.....		7,556.54
Refund Cost of Phosphate and Lime Tags		413.50
Statistical Data Sold		1,754.00
Seed Dealers' Licenses and Fees.....		4,556.48
Frozen Dessert Licenses		4,180.00
Gasoline and Oil Inspection Fees.....		418,713.70
Citrus Inspection Fees, Stamps, etc.....		595,492.19
Citrus Licenses Sold		6,410.00
Insecticide Revenue, Licenses and Registrations		8,962.50
Agricultural Products Dealers' Licenses....		7,080.00
Postage Refunded to Department.....		6.72
Refund Cost of Egg Labels.....		2,675.55
Egg Inspection Fees, Labels Sold.....		20,360.20
Miscellaneous Revenue Collected		362.76
Revenue from State Farmers' Markets....		80,039.68
Total Operating Revenue Collected		\$1,505,276.03

Other Funds Received:

Receipts to Cash Bond Account.....	\$	6,000.00
General Revenue for Sea Island Cotton....		18,248.66
Total Funds Received by Department		1,529,524.69
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		\$1,605,102.76

ANNUAL STATEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Operations for Fiscal Year, July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1943

DEBITS
EXPENDITURES

Expenses:

Commissioner of Agri., Nec. and Reg.....	\$ 63,846.88
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries.....	80,983.17
Citrus Inspection, Expense and Salaries.....	436,391.59
State Chemist, Nec. and Reg.....	9,692.78
State Chemist, Salaries	38,348.84
State Marketing Bureau, Nec. and Reg.....	32,356.14
State Marketing Bureau, Salaries	35,766.35
Milk and Cream Insp., Nec. and Reg.....	5,940.24
Milk and Cream Inspection, Salaries	15,270.00
Frozen Dessert Insp., Nec. and Reg.....	1,461.31
Frozen Dessert Inspection, Salaries.....	2,800.00
Bureau of Immigration, Exp. and Sal.....	59,048.85
Egg Inspection, Expense and Salaries.....	32,452.32
Gasoline and Oil Insp., Exp. and Sal.....	131,351.45
Farmers' Demonstration Work, Salaries.....	5,800.00
Citrus Commission, Overhead and Field Work	33,496.04
Maintenance of Bldg., Nec. and Reg.....	4,908.40
Maintenance of Bldg., Salaries.....	5,671.50
Agricultural Marketing Board, Expenses, Investigation and Salaries	125,210.36
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal Inspection, Expenses and Salaries	37,643.73
Fertilizer Insp., Exp. and Salaries.....	59,348.25
Seed Testing, Labeling and Certification..	11,489.81
Pure Food and Drug Inspection, Expenses and Salaries	12,998.54
Insecticide Insp., Exp. and Salaries.....	7,186.30

Total Operating Expenses \$1,249,462.85

Other Disbursements:

Population Census, Broward and Palm Beach Counties	4,461.18
1941 Agricultural and Industrial Census....	32,035.05
3% to General Revenue Fund, per Chap- ter 20890	41,406.76
Sea Island Cotton Program, from General Revenue Fund	13,787.48

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, July
1, 1942, to June 30, 1943.....

\$1,341,153.32

June 30, 1943, Bank Balances:

Capital City Bank	\$ 37,302.45
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank.....	32,870.68
Florida National Bank	43,216.66
The Lewis State Bank	50,295.62

June 30, 1943, Total Bank Balances 163,685.41

June 30, 1943, Treasury Balance:

General Inspection Fund	\$ 77,153.64
Fertilizer Fund—Special	9,055.89
Frozen Dessert Fund	4,083.05
	90,292.58

June 30, 1943, Balance in Lewis State Bank,

Cash Bond Account 9,000.00

June 30, 1943, Cash and Cash Items..... 971.45

GRAND TOTAL DEBITS \$1,605,102.76

ANNUAL STATEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Operations for Fiscal Year, July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944

CREDITS	
July 1, 1943, Cash and Cash Items	\$ 971.45
July 1, 1943, Bank Balances:	
Capital City Bank	\$ 37,302.45
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank	32,870.68
Florida National Bank	43,216.66
The Lewis State Bank	50,295.62
July 1, 1943, Total Balance in Banks	\$ 163,685.41
July 1, 1943, Treasury Balances:	
General Inspection Fund	\$ 77,153.64
Fertilizer Fund—Special	9,055.89
Frozen Dessert Fund	4,083.05
July 1, 1943, Total Balance in State Treasury	90,292.58
July 1, 1943, Balance in Lewis State Bank, Cash Bond Account	9,000.00
REVENUE COLLECTED	
<i>Operating Revenue:</i>	
Feed Inspection Fees, Tags Sold	\$ 175,296.62
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	8,544.13
Fertilizer Inspection Fees, Tags Sold	201,334.22
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	10,293.36
Phosphate and Lime Inspection Fees, Tags	7,555.25
Refund Cost of Phosphate and Lime Tags	649.86
Statistical Data Sold	1,945.25
Seed Inspection Fees, Licenses, etc.	9,661.26
Frozen Dessert Licenses Sold	3,790.00
Gasoline and Oil Inspection Fees	453,895.37
Citrus Inspection Fees, Stamps Sold, etc.	756,473.53
Citrus Licenses Sold	7,730.00
Insecticide Licenses and Fees	10,130.00
Produce Dealers' Licenses Sold	7,000.00
Postage Refunded to Department	4.68
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	2,988.83
Egg Inspection Fees, Labels Sold, etc.	25,201.40
Miscellaneous Revenue Collected	517.41
Revenue from State Farmers' Markets	111,322.14
Total Operating Revenue Collected	\$1,794,333.31
<i>Other Funds Received:</i>	
Restorations and Cancellations	336.85
Insurance from Sanford State Farmers' Market	1,005.84
Monies for Special Census	5,472.19
General Revenue for Sea Island Cotton	8,690.82
Receipts to Cash Bond Account	1,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT	\$1,810,839.01
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS	\$2,074,788.45

ANNUAL STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Operations for Fiscal Year, July 1, 1943, through June 30, 1944

DEBITS
EXPENDITURES*Expenses:*

Commissioner of Agriculture, Necessary and Regular Expenses	\$ 88,819.92
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries.....	82,293.24
Citrus Inspection, Expenses and Salaries.....	578,924.49
State Chemist, Necessary and Regular Expenses	6,491.18
State Chemist, Salaries	38,435.00
State Marketing Bureau, Necessary and Regular Expenses	30,248.20
State Marketing Bureau, Salaries	34,320.06
Milk and Cream Inspection, Necessary and Regular Expenses	6,003.68
Milk and Cream Inspection, Salaries	16,320.00
Frozen Dessert Expenses, Necessary and Regular Expenses	1,476.71
Frozen Dessert Expenses, Salaries.....	3,000.00
Bureau of Immigration, Expense and Salaries	69,790.38
Egg Inspection, Expense and Salaries.....	33,059.60
Gasoline and Oil Inspection, Expense and Salaries	142,547.01
Farmers' Demonstration Work	4,400.00
Citrus Commission for Year, 1942-1943.....	669.24
Maintenance of Agricultural Building, Necessary and Regular	5,999.04
Maintenance of Agricultural Building, Salaries	7,285.65
Agricultural Marketing Board, Administrative	38,395.56
Agricultural Marketing Board, State Markets	114,217.97
Feed and Cotton Seed Meal Inspection.....	36,731.47
Fertilizer Inspection, Expense and Salaries	58,508.90
Seed Testing, Inspection and Certification	14,032.96
Pure Food and Drug Inspection.....	12,087.37
Insecticide Inspection, Expense and Salaries	8,192.15
Refund Over-Payment of Fees.....	74.18
Enforcing Chapter 20678, Licensing and Bonding	10,945.06
State Marketing Board, Replacements.....	923.74
3% Commission to General Revenue Fund	55,855.28
Total Operating Expenses	\$1,500,048.04

Other Disbursements:

To Escambia County, Special Census.....	3,060.00
Sea Island Cotton Program, from General Revenue	8,690.82
Cash Bond Account	7,000.00

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, July

1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.....

\$1,518,798.86

June 30, 1944, Bank Balances:

Capital City Bank	\$ 20,708.36
Munroe & Chambliss National Bank	20,147.27
Florida National Bank	26,462.47
The Lewis State Bank	23,936.74

June 30, 1944, Total Balance in Banks

91,254.84

June 30, 1944, Treasury Balances:

Treasury Balances:

General Inspection Fund	\$ 447,279.51
Fertilizer Fund—Special	268.20
Frozen Dessert Fund	3,340.84
Marketing Board Replacement Fund.....	82.10
Escambia County Census Fund	940.00

June 30, 1944, Total Balance in State Treas-
ury

451,910.65

June 30, 1944, Balance in Lewis State Bank,

Cash Bond Account

3,000.00

June 30, 1944, Cash and Cash Items.....

9,824.10

GRAND TOTAL DEBITS

\$2,074,788.45

PART III.

REPORT OF

LABORATORY OPERATIONS

AND

INSPECTION SERVICES
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

July 1st, 1942, to June 30th, 1944

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
COMMERCIAL FEED		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks.....	2,304	1,111
Inspections of Retail Stocks.....	31,472	27,477
Calls on Consumers	2,769	1,977
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn	1,203	1,111
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples	7,870.06	10,703.08
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Ac- count of Deficiency	991.9	57.9
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Ac- count of Improper Tagging	37,389.58	1,563.48
Samples of Dog Food Drawn	13	7
Cans of Dog Food Represented by Sam- ples Drawn	121	1
Pounds of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	898.4	21,200
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	1,289	
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Ac- count of Deficiency	1,140	1,000
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	812.8	7,608
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Ac- count of Improper Tagging	3,950.92	27,463.5

FEED DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

400 Registrants.....	Year 1942-1943
400 Registrants.....	Year 1943-1944

BRANDS OF MIXED FEEDS AND FEED MATERIALS REGISTERED WITH
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4,100 Brands Registered.....	Year 1942-1943
3,950 Brands Registered.....	Year 1943-1944

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW**

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
FERTILIZER		
Inspections of Wholesale Stocks	2,301	995
Inspections of Retail Stocks	4,183	4,729
Calls on Consumers	3,853	3,396
Samples Drawn	3,361	3,244
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn....	67,962.34	60,092.15
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	70.85	126.85
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	161.25	236.7

**FERTILIZER DEALERS, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS REGISTERED WITH
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

162 Registrants.....	Year 1942-1943
151 Registrants.....	Year 1943-1944

**BRANDS OF MIXED FERTILIZER AND FERTILIZER MATERIALS REGISTERED WITH
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

6,486 Brands Registered.....	Year 1942-1943
5,108 Brands Registered.....	Year 1943-1944

TABULATION OF
FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

FOR PERIODS

July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

And

July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

	July 1, 1942 to July 1, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
Nitrate of Soda.....	12,162.9	8,716.6
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	296.4	722.2
Cal-Nitro .....	.5	13.5
Ammonium Nitrate		693.3
Cyanamid	49.9	92.3
Uramon		302.6
Castor Pomace	1,404.5	232.1
Cotton Seed Meal.....	908.4	
Dried Blood	12.5	
Tobacco Stems	390.7	390.7
Sewage Sludge	2,713.1	791.7
Sheep Manure	992.7	1,305.7
Goat Manure	288.8	113.6
Fish Scrap and Meal	7.4	55.6
Tankages	251.0	193.9
Bird Guano	83.6	4.5
Bone Meal	580.8	134.9
Superphosphate	11,483.6	10,171.7
Triple Superphosphate	37.5	15.5
Raw Phosphates	9,433.5	1,922.0
Basic Slag	2,235.9	3,735.0
Nitrate of Potash.....	8,216.8	11,801.5
Muriate of Potash, 50%.....	649.5	1,387.9
Muriate of Potash, 60%.....	2,631.7	1,054.8
Sulphate of Potash.....	837.3	151.9
Sulphate of Potash Magnesia.....		262.4
Manure Salts and Kalnit.....	440.3	192.4
Hardwood Ashes	1,757.6	3,260.8
Limestones	44,336.1	55,857.0
Secondary Plant Foods	2,080.0	3,218.3
Miscellaneous	410.7	2,649.2
TOTAL	104,693.7	109,443.6

MIXED FERTILIZERS

Approved Grades	July 1, 1942- July 1, 1943-	
	June 30, 1943	June 30, 1944
0-8-12	1,390.8	4,273.5
0-8-24	566.1	4,167.3
0-10-10	1,342.5	1,653.3
0-12-16	333.3	862.1
0-14-5	4,583.4	6,569.7
0-14-10	1,961.3	1,342.5
0-16-0 Plus Mn.	261.8	811.3
2-8-6	1,930.2	2,615.3
2-8-10	2,502.9	2,529.9
2-10-4	6,027.1	7,198.7
3-6-8 .....	.....	11,835.2
3-6-10	10,038.4	6,468.3
3-8-5	34,335.7	40,138.0
3-8-8	59,514.4	38,318.5
4-4-8	8,440.8	7,498.5
4-5-7	10,584.6	12,340.6
4-6-8	42,114.7	84,804.8
4-7-5	71,811.3	111,985.4
4-8-4	7,204.0	8,606.3
4-8-6	35,904.5	81,802.1
4-8-8	49,888.4	49,264.4
4-9-3	14,228.6	21,629.3
4-10-7	4,599.9	5,767.6
4-12-4	446.6	1,365.1
4-12-6	1,271.7	102.5
5-5-8	5,385.3	11,122.2
5-6-10	7,124.1	12,223.4
5-7-5	16,715.3	27,660.8
5-8-8	6,156.2	7,919.7
5-10-5 .....	.....	2,747.4
6-4-8	6,597.1	11,512.3
6-6-6	4,943.8	12,863.1
8-0-8	15,086.5	17,104.5
8-0-12	6,566.8	4,076.4
12-0-10	5,628.5	17,657.2
Miscellaneous	9,486.7	8,254.9
Total	454,973.3	647,092.1

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS BY COUNTIES

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
	Tons	Tons
Alachua	7,109.2	9,714.4
Baker	1,311.1	1,146.4
Bay	887.8	834.2
Bradford	3,066.4	4,119.2
Brevard	10,672.4	11,787.4
Broward	25,455.9	33,428.4
Calhoun	2,671.2	4,572.1
Charlotte	704.2	930.6
Citrus	1,663.7	1,630.0
Clay	1,206.0	1,244.8
Collier	2,613.8	2,290.2
Columbia	1,895.9	2,796.6
Dade	36,889.0	42,810.4
DeSoto	8,951.5	11,407.2
Dixie	177.6	144.6
Duval	4,561.9	4,789.8
Escambia	3,271.6	3,657.1
Flagler	1,156.4	1,808.1
Franklin	158.1	76.7
Gadsden	10,350.6	9,400.8
Gilchrist	587.5	1,045.4
Glades	246.9	546.1
Gulf	250.2	150.1
Hamilton	1,772.4	2,474.1
Hardee	11,255.4	14,237.1
Hendry	2,792.6	1,569.1
Hernando	1,381.5	1,997.1
Highlands	21,477.4	23,399.5
Hillsborough	25,228.3	31,662.9
Holmes	2,881.3	3,717.7
Indian River	10,749.0	12,198.1
Jackson	14,359.1	18,833.0
Jefferson	2,146.8	3,245.8
Lafayette	912.6	1,228.7
Lake	40,518.0	49,492.7
Lee	9,976.8	12,301.6
Leon	2,093.7	3,909.3
Levy	430.7	867.8
Liberty	49.6	83.2
Madison	3,545.9	4,360.0
Manatee	16,907.2	19,922.5
Marion	12,395.9	16,446.3
Martin	1,586.3	2,435.2
Monroe	31.6	10.4
Nassau	870.4	903.2
Okaloosa	2,770.1	2,886.9
Okeechobee	862.9	547.9
Orange	52,723.3	58,412.3
Osceola	4,298.7	4,374.6
Palm Beach	22,979.2	34,343.6
Pasco	12,148.1	12,893.2
Pinellas	17,052.0	19,569.7

Polk	115,372.9	135,807.1
Putnam	6,364.6	6,059.5
St. Johns	14,555.7	17,445.2
St. Lucie	15,817.2	18,713.7
Santa Rosa	4,556.1	4,306.9
Sarasota	7,662.9	8,537.2
Seminole	24,241.5	26,724.5
Sumter	2,659.6	3,272.9
Suwannee	4,992.3	6,681.4
Taylor	608.9	426.9
Union	1,285.5	1,385.1
Volusia	9,501.3	13,327.6
Wakulla	63.4	134.3
Walton	1,918.8	2,532.2
Washington	1,836.4	2,166.8
<hr/>		
Total	633,492.8	756,176.4

Accumulated Table of Receipts from Inspection and Sale of
Fertilizer and Feed Stamps and Tags

Years 1905 to June 30, 1944

For the year 1905.....	\$ 31,534.86
For the year 1906.....	42,790.19
For the year 1907.....	43,535.71
For the year 1908.....	46,805.92
For the year 1909.....	56,822.60
For the year 1910.....	61,971.05
For the year 1911.....	71,353.25
For the year 1912.....	82,820.55
For the year 1913.....	87,721.12
For the year 1914.....	89,968.55
For the year 1915.....	80,312.37
For the year 1916.....	85,240.49
For the year 1917.....	86,719.26
For the year 1918.....	83,846.59
For the year 1919.....	103,332.12
For the year 1920.....	108,229.58
For the year 1921.....	114,535.51
For the year 1922.....	137,716.94
For the year 1923.....	153,691.74
For the year 1924.....	149,742.53
For the year 1925.....	148,242.83
For the year 1926.....	166,310.05
For the year 1927.....	173,036.07
For the year 1928.....	181,888.02
For the year 1929.....	165,702.82
January 1st to June 30, 1930.....	101,418.32
July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931.....	169,354.95
July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932.....	155,475.89
July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933.....	160,667.19
July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934.....	163,252.34
July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935.....	180,107.39
July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936.....	188,076.26
July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937.....	223,427.75
July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938.....	219,173.16
July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939.....	205,967.88
July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940.....	232,851.08
July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941.....	236,852.94
July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942.....	269,998.16
July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943.....	329,717.84
July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944.....	376,630.84

REPORT OF SEED ANALYST

By MILDRED V. HENRY, *Analyst*

The Florida State Seed Law has now been in effect for five years, and each year the laboratory work has increased approximately 50%. This rapid progress and increase has made more equipment and a larger personnel necessary. The laboratory personnel now consists of five analysts, two seed inspectors, and a secretary. We have recently purchased a very large new germinator and the laboratory now ranks with the best in the South.

The following table shows the increase in the number of samples tested since January 1940:

January 1940 - July 1940	606
July 1940 - July 1941	1,121
July 1941 - July 1942	1,263
July 1942 - July 1943	1,775
July 1943 - July 1944	2,582

This is an increase from a daily average of three samples to a daily average of seven samples.

In addition to the work of testing samples a great deal of time has been devoted to an intensified educational program. We recognize the fact that seeds are the basis of our agricultural industry; therefore an effort has been made to help the seed dealers and the farmers realize what good seeds mean to them and how in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, a better seed supply can be obtained for Florida.

A weekly radio program of short talks was conducted in the fall of 1942 from Tallahassee. These talks were recorded and sent out for rebroadcast to several other radio stations throughout the State. In 1944 a special laboratory bulletin, "Better Seed for Florida," was published and distributed. Representatives from the laboratory have presented talks on seed control work to various organizations. At the present time a bulletin on noxious weeds of Florida is being prepared for publication. This bulletin will contain natural color plates of the noxious weeds of Florida and

their seeds, with a description of the plants, and the means of their eradication.

In 1943 a few changes were made in the Seed Law. Of primary importance was the requirement of a five months test date on all seed instead of the twelve months period, and the setting up of requirements for a uniform tag for all seed sold. Several other changes are contemplated which will strengthen and improve the present law.

A summary of the samples analyzed in the laboratory during the period July 1942 to July 1944 is herewith subbmitted:

LABORATORY INSPECTION

Seed Samples Tested July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943

	Official Field	Seed Vegetable	Special Field	Seed Vegetable	Certified Seed	Total
Samples	310	253	517	594	101	1,775
Legals	140	207	.....	.....	*81	428
Illegals	170	46	.....	.....	*20	236
Known Pounds						
Represented	7,166,846	891,048	3,305,391	7,337	** 11,370,623	

*Based on certified seed germination standards for 1942-43 season.

**Pounds represented was unknown for certified samples, for a large percentage of the special samples, and for a few official samples.

Seed Samples Tested July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944

	Official Field	Seed Vegetable	Special Field	Seed Vegetable	Certified Seed	Total
Samples	309 ¹	544 ²	562	1042	120	2582 ³
Legals	135	331	.....	.....	81 ⁴	547
Illegals	168	212	.....	.....	39 ⁵	419
Known Pounds						
Represented	21,198,926	1,376,256	2,049,112			
		92 Pkt. Seed		2,982 Unknown	14,664,352 ⁶	

⁶6 Samples not reported.¹1 sample not reported.²Includes five flower seed samples.³Pounds represented unknown for most special samples and for a few official samples.⁴Based on certified seed germination standards for 1943-44 season.SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA SEED LAW

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
SEED		
Inspection of Wholesale Stocks	708	512
Inspections of Retail Stocks	8,781	9,264
Calls on Consumers	713	517
Samples Drawn	599	787
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn	7,747,403.3	13,904,168.4
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State		
Chemist Report	408,310.65	98,384.3
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Im- proper Tagging	3,167,939	226,099.7

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE LAW

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
<hr/>		
INSECTICIDE AND FUNGACIDE		
Inspections Wholesale Stocks	1,299	605
Inspections Retail Stocks	5,358	5,842
Calls on Consumers	2,276	1,974
Samples Drawn	439	406
Gallons Stop-Saled Account of De- ficiency	15,495	3,066.4
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of De- ficiency	2,646	9,655
Gallons Stop-Saled Account of Im- proper Labeling	16	64.8
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Im- proper Labeling	13.75	45,078.55
Insecticide and Fungicide Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers registered with Florida Department of Agriculture.		
60 Registrants	Year 1942-1943	
66 Registrants	Year 1943-1944	
Brands of Insecticides and Fungicides registered with Florida		
Department of Agriculture		
635 Brands registered	Year 1942-1943	
702 Brands registered	Year 1943-1944	

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA EGG AND POULTRY LAWS**

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
EGGS		
Inspections Wholesale Stock	4,383	2,869
Inspections Retail Stocks	33,253	26,465
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Improper Labeling	19,226.5	8,180.05
Dozens Stop-Saled Account Quality or Weight Grades	7,777.62	4,069.1
POULTRY		
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry	5,529	3,805
Inspections Stocks Cold Storage Poultry	845	982
Inspections Stocks Shipped Dressed Poultry	3,021	3,179
Inspections Fresh Dressed Poultry	6,394	4,953
Pounds Stop-Saled for Violations of Law		143
POULTRYMEN		
Inspections Stocks of Eggs	1,082	789
Inspections Stocks Live Poultry		789
Inspections Stocks Dressed Poultry		62

**SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
FLORIDA FOOD LAW**

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
FOOD		
Inspection of Food Stores	36,120	29,815
Packages Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	61,697	3,049.75
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	5,910.24	6,635.25
Packages of Food Stop-Saled	99,018	8,822
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled		1,830.3
Food Samples Drawn	106	257
Scales Tested	44,765	42,086

**RECORD OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO FLORIDA
FROM OTHER STATES DURING FISCAL YEARS ENDING
SEPT. 30, 1942-1943-1944.**

Compiled by
John M. Scott, Chief Dairy Supervisor, State Department of
Agriculture, Gainesville, Florida
November 22, 1944

Month	FLUID MILK Gallons			FORTY PER CENT CREAM Gallons			COTTAGE CHEESE Pounds		
	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
October	80	143,170	636,014	58,216	97,480	118,780	64,740	99,720	41,948
November	None	199,327	659,248	41,294	99,730	110,356	54,130	17,238	35,760
December	None	285,908	591,983	61,790	98,830	135,847	42,830	31,460	53,564
January	None	314,417	608,937	59,631	87,600	129,069	49,510	36,860	57,317
February	None	352,540	659,650	70,385	118,492	157,119	45,070	52,751	77,198
March	5,000	400,665	683,201	93,255	159,791	153,367	89,540	64,679	82,650
April	None	386,330	661,298	55,390	138,085	136,749	43,430	64,135	111,178
May	60	452,257	659,584	55,635	160,425	140,361	56,090	92,996	153,435
June	2,000	479,095	679,549	61,580	150,301	145,177	70,460	104,564	75,914
July	None	411,560	665,406	92,360	148,324	152,054	95,370	38,280	65,490
August	47,320	476,711	723,092	106,500	144,909	161,306	123,870	30,572	56,110
September	127,990	573,682	718,266	110,612	146,903	222,407	101,140	71,719	74,990
TOTALS	182,450	4,475,662	7,946,228	866,648	1,550,870	1,762,592	836,180	704,974	885,554

RECORD OF FROZEN DESSERTS MANUFACTURED AND SOLD IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942-1943-1944

Compiled November 25, 1944, by John M. Scott, Chief Dairy Supervisor,
Florida State Department of Agriculture, Gainesville

NAME OF FROZEN DESSERT	NUMBER OF GALLONS MANUFACTURED		
	Oct. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1943	Oct. 1, 1943 to Sept. 30, 1944
Ice Cream	6,049,665	7,680,724	8,566,074
Frozen Custard	27,522	30,599	37,783
Ice Milk	479,763	190,599	189,176
Milk Sherbet	214,408	628,023	911,899
Ices or Ice Sherbet	81,660	826,092	806,562
Frozen Malted Milk	99,457	62,423	32,080
Novelties	49,620	72,920	72,008
Totals	7,002,095	9,491,380	10,615,582

FLORIDA FLUID MILK IMPORTATIONS

By States of Production

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942, 1943, and 1944

Compiled November 22, 1944, by John M. Scott, Chief Dairy Supervisor,
Florida State Department of Agriculture, Gainesville

State from Which Milk Was Imported	Gals. Imported		
	Oct. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1943	Oct. 1, 1943 to Sept. 30, 1944
Minnesota	2,020	2,065,771	2,948,033
Illinois		695,524	2,726,355
Wisconsin		736,080	1,393,221
New York	119,780	269,358	415,338
Indiana	2,000	318,130	327,038
North Carolina		219,635	78,980
Tennessee	58,510	102,190	46,220
New Jersey		62,414	
Georgia		1,860	8,000
Maryland		3,340	
Alabama	140		3,043
Pennsylvania		1,360	
TOTALS	182,450	4,475,662	7,946,228

FLORIDA FORTY PER CENT CREAM IMPORTATIONS

By States of Production

Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 1942, 1943, and 1944

Compiled November 22, 1944,

by

John M. Scott, Chief Dairy Supervisor, Florida State
Department of Agriculture, GainesvilleGALLONS FORTY PER CENT
IMPORTED

STATES FROM WHICH	Oct. 1, 1941 to Sept. 30, 1942	Oct. 1, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1943	Oct. 1, 1943 to Sept. 30, 1944
IMPORTED			
Tennessee	427,390	457,510	445,790
Minnesota		194,832	441,811
Wisconsin		191,340	429,678
New York	297,872	369,560	15,680
Indiana	87,690	223,660	75,680
Iowa		13,510	212,810
Missouri		17,250	37,440
Alabama	25,645	37,510	55,473
Mississippi	28,051	37,858	12,930
Ohio		7,540	24,780
Illinois			10,000
North Carolina		300	520
Totals	866,648	1,550,870	1,762,592

FLORIDA COTTAGE CHEESE IMPORTATIONS—BY STATES OF
PRODUCTION—FISCAL YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30, 1942-1943-1944

Compiled November 22, 1944,

by

John M. Scott, Chief Dairy Supervisor, Florida State Department
of Agriculture, Gainesville

Pounds of Cottage Cheese Imported

STATES FROM WHICH IMPORTED	October 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942	October 1, 1942 to September 30, 1943	October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944
New York	513,660	274,690	260,640
Michigan	316,880	213,920	26,720
Kentucky		161,560	55,885
Iowa		54,804	509,582
Alabama	5,640		4,527
Minnesota			28,200
TOTALS	836,180	704,974	885,554

PART IV.

TABULATION OF REGISTRANTS AND
CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE
AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

MONTHLY SALES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE
SOLD TO U. S. GOVERNMENT
(INSPECTION FREE)

THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INSPECTION BUREAU
NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF REGISTRANTS AND BRANDS OF
GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL
REGISTERED WITH THIS DEPARTMENT AS OF OCTOBER 11, 1944
Registrants of Signal Oil shown on last page.

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Alison Oil Company..... Daytona Beach, Fla.	Thrift Ethyl..... Thrift Regular.....	Thrift
American Oil Company.... American Building Baltimore, Maryland	Artex..... Hydro-Formed American Hydro-Formed Amoco..	American
Amoco Auto Service..... P.O. Box 885 Pensacola, Fla.	Patron's Regular.....	
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co..... Shreveport, La.	Cities Service..... Cities Service Ethyl.... Cities Service Koolmotor Cities Service Marine... Cities Service White....	Cities Service
Atlantic & Pacific Oil Co., 1330 Kings Road Jacksonville, Fla.	Strata-Clipper Ethyl.... Super Clipper..... Transport..... Zephyr.....	
Atlantic Refining Co..... 260 South Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa.	Atlantic Ethyl..... Atlantic White Flash...	Atlantic Rayolight
Auto Storage Garage..... 41 W. Jefferson St. Orlando, Fla.	Hi-Way..... Hi-Way Ethyl.....	
Barket, Sam E..... 5035 Main St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Marathon Ethyl..... Marathon Regular.....	Marathon
Barrios, F. C..... 26th St. & Central Ave.. St. Petersburg, Fla.	Victory..... Victory Ethyl.....	
Barton Oil Company..... Williston, Fla.	Superior Ethyl..... Superior Regular.....	Superior

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Blanchard, W. G. 2225 Phoenix Ave. Jacksonville, Fla.	Blanchard's Hi-Test....	
Bonded Gaswell Service... 1601 N. Dixie Highway West Palm Beach, Fla.	Neal's Bonded Ethyl.... Neal's Bonded Regular..	
Bonifay, E. C. Pensacola, Fla.		E. C. Bonifay Water White
Buchanan Oil Company... 1628 S. Ridgewood. Ave. Daytona Beach, Fla.	Royal Ethyl. Royal Regular. Royal White.	Royal
Burnett Oil Company.... Road No. 17 Bartow, Fla	Burnett Ethyl. Burnett Regular.	
Capital City Oil Corp. 115 N. Adams St. Tallahassee, Fla.	Capital. Capital Ethyl.	Capital
Certified Products Co. 2701 South Dixie West Palm Beach, Fla.	Certified Ethyl. Certified Regular.	Certified
Chapman, A. B. 715 Henderson Ave. Tampa, Fla.	Fair Price Ethyl. Fair Price Regular.	Fair Price
Citizens Oil Co., Inc. St. Marks, Freeport, Tarpon Springs, Fla.	Citizens Anti-Knock Citizens Ethyl. Citizens "77"	Citizens
Coastal Petroleum Co. P.O. Box 1253 Tampa, Fla.	Coastal Anti-Knock Coastal Ethyl.	Coastal
Colonial Oil Company 1903 E. Adams St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Colonial. Colonial "76" Greyhound. Greyhound. Super Greyhound. Super Greyhound Motor Fuel Ethyl.	Colonial
Crews, Lonnie S. Fanning Springs, Wilcox, Fla.	Crews.	
Crowder, L. M. South Dixie Highway Cocoa, Fla.	Sun Chief. Sun Chief Ethyl.	

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Direct Distributors, Inc... 1903 E. Adams St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Greyhound..... Super Greyhound.....	Direct
Day's Service Station..... 30 Leonardi St. St. Augustine, Fla.	Allied Ethyl..... Allied First Grade.....	
Dorsey Service Company.. DeFuniak, Springs, Fla.	Dixie Hi-Test 77.....	"Dixie 77"
Economy Oil Company... 3512 7th Ave. Tampa, Fla.	Mercury 88..... Supertest.....	Blue Flame
Falk Service Station..... 3rd & Palm Way Lake Worth, Fla.	Falk's Ethyl..... Falk's Regular.....	Falk's
50-50 Service Station, Inc. 923 W. Church St. Orlando, Fla.	50-50.....	
1st Nat. Oil Distributors.. 2001 4th Street N. St. Petersburg, Fla.	Super 1st National..... Super 1st National Ethyl	
Fleet Oil Company..... Fernandina, Fla.	Fleet..... Fleet Ethyl.....	Citizens
Florida Peoples Oil Co... 822 Forsyth Building Atlanta, Ga.	Peoples Ethyl..... Power Plus.....	
Florida Service Corp..... 27th & Main St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Esco..... Flasco..... Flasco "Ethyl".....	Esco Flasco
Frank's Service Station... 300 S. Collins St. Plant City, Fla.	Silver King Ethyl..... Silver King.....	
Garlick, Robert J..... 301 S.W. 2nd Ave. Miami, Fla.	Quick Victory Ethyl..... Quick Victory Regular..	
Great Airlines Petroleum Company, Inc..... 2122 N. Main St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Bonded Ethyl..... Bonded "78".....	Bonded

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Gulf Oil Corporation..... Hurt Building Atlanta, Ga.	Gulf Aviation 62..... Gulf Aviation 73..... Gulf Aviation 80..... Gulf Aviation 87..... Gulf Aviation 91..... Gulf Aviation 100..... Gulf Marine White..... Gulf No-Nox Knockproof Gulf Traffic..... 65 White..... That Good Gulf..... Water White.....	Domestic
Hancock, J. H..... State Rd. No. 5, U.S. No.41 Riverview, Fla.	Great Southern Ethyl... Great Southern Regular.	Great Southern
Harden, Harold..... Palatka, Fla.	Power.....	
Harris Service Station & Dinette..... Bartow, Fla.	X-Tra-Pep.....	
Hernandez, Leon..... 3610 15th St. Tampa, Fla.	Main Line Ethyl..... Main Line Leaded..... Main Line Regular.....	Main Line
Imperial Fla. Oil Co..... P.O. Box 1130 Tampa, Fla.	Imperial..... Imperial Refineries Ethyl	Imperial
Independent Gas & Oil Store..... 1207 S. Howard Tampa, Fla.	Dynaflash Anti-Knock ..	
Jaeb, Robert..... Route 2, Box 299 Tampa, Fla.	Jaeb's Ethyl..... Jaeb's Hi-Octane.....	Jaeb's White Lite
Johnnie's Tank Car Sta... R.F.D. 2, Box 25 Orlando, Fla.	Tank Car Ethyl..... Tank Car Hi-Test.....	Tank Car
Johnson, L. A..... 634 Lake Dot Circle Orlando, Fla.	Gold Star Regular.... : Red Star Ethyl..... Silver Star 3rd Grade. .	White Star
Kenny Mercantile Co..... Port St. Joe, Fla.	Kenny's 72-74.....	

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Keys Auto Service..... Cor. 2 & 1 Sts. N. Lake Worth, Fla.	Atlantis Ethyl..... Atlantis Regular.....	Atlantis
Livingston-Thebaut..... Broad & Monroe Sts. Jacksonville, Fla.	L & T Allweather Ethyl L & T Allweather Pathfinder..... L & T Allweather Regular.....	L & T Burns Clean
Lyon's Service Station.... Rt. 2, Box 286 Tampa, Fla.	Lyon's Ethyl..... Lyon's Regular.....	Lyon's
Magic Oil Co., Inc..... Gainesville, Fla.	Magic Ethyl..... Magic.....	Magic
Majestic Oil Company.... P.O. Box 1485 Fort Myers, Fla.	Majestic..... Majestic Ethyl.....	Majestic
Market Service Station... 1830 W. Beaver St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Blue Streak Ethyl..... Market Special.....	
Mattox, Ozel..... Tavares, Fla.	Laco-76.....	
McDonald-Johnson Oil Co. P.O. Box 1122 Pensacola, Fla.	Mac-Ethyl..... Mac-Gas..... Hiotane Ethyl..... Hiotane.....	Brite-Lite
Mutual Oil Company..... Tallahassee, Fla.	Mutual..... Mutual Ethyl.....	Mutual
National Oil Co., Inc..... P.O. Box 1658 Richmond, Va.	Conoco Bronz-z-z..... Conoco Ethyl..... Demand.....	National
Oliver & Garrett Co..... P.O. Box 472 Palatka, Fla.	Dixie.....	
Orange State Oil Co..... 368 N.E. 58th Terrace Miami, Fla.	Cities Service (See Arkansas Fuel Oil Company) Cities Service Ethyl.... Cities Service Koolmotor Cities Service Marine... Cities Service White.... Cross Country Ethyl.... Cross Country Regular.. Ward's Ethyl..... Ward's Regular.....	Cities Service

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Overman, Roy 168 Ridgewood Ave. Holly Hill, Fla.	Speedway Speedway Premium.....	Top Grade
Palm Service, Inc..... 4915 Broadway West Palm Beach, Fla.	Aero Ethyl..... Aero Regular..... Aero "73".....	Aero
Peck, J. Paul..... DeLand, Fla.	Spar Spar Ethyl.....	Spar
Pennington, J. M..... 309 S. Hughey St. Orlando, Fla.	Penn's Ethyl..... Penn's Regular.....	Penn's
Pharr Service Station Route 5 Orlando, Fla.	Fargo.....	
Pioneer Oil Company..... Manatee, Fla.	Pioneer.....	Pioneer
Pioneer Tire Co., Inc..... Tampa & Washington Streets Tampa, Fla.	Pitco.....	
Premier Petro. Co., Inc.... 1043 N. Boulevard DeLand, Fla.	Premier Ethyl..... Premier Regular.....	
Radiant Oil Company..... Box 134, Little River Station Miami, Fla.	Radiant White.....	
Ragans Motor Company.. Madison, Fla.	Independent Ethyl..... Independent Regular... Independent Special....	Independent
Railway Oil Stores, Inc.... P.O. Box 792 St. Augustine, Fla.	Tankar..... Tankar Ethyl.....	Tankar
Republic Oil Company..... 510 Union Trust Bldg. Petersburg, Va.	Republic Ethyl..... Republic Hi-Way..... Republic Royale..... Republic 75 Special.....	Republic Brite-Lite
Royal Arrow Oil Co..... 1725 E. Duval St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Royal Arrow Ethyl..... Royal Arrow Regular..	

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Royal Oil Corporation 110 S.W. 2nd St. Miami, Fla.	Royal Motor Royal Premium Royal Supreme	Royal White
Royal Palm Oil Co. 2114 Southview Ave. Tampa, Fla.	Royal Palm	Royal Palm
Saunders R. L. 238 N. 9th St. Gainesville, Fla.	Saunders Marathon Ethyl Saunders Marathon Regular	Saunders Marathon
Seaboard Oil Co., The Western Union Bldg. Jacksonville, Fla.	Pure Ethyl Pure Pep Pure White Motor Pure Woco Pep Xcel	Crystalene
Sessions Oil Company Main Street Lakeland, Fla.	Sessions Ethyl Sessions Regular	Sessions
Shell Oil Company, Inc. . . . 50 W. 50th St. New York, N.Y. and Atlanta, Ga.	(*CRC F-3 Methods) Shell 73 Aviation Shell 80 Aviation Shell 87 Aviation Shell 91 Aviation Shell 100 Aviation Shell Premium Shell Regular Silver Shell	Shell
Sinclair Refining Co. 1151 Talleyrand Ave. Jacksonville, Fla.	Sinclair Ethyl Sinclair H-C Sinclair Pennant Sinclair USMS Sinclair White	Sinclair Super- Flame
Sing Oil Company Pelham, Ga.	Sing's Ethyl Sing's Hi-Test Sing's Regular	Sing's
Smith, F. F. Ser. Sta. 124 2nd Ave. Daytona Beach, Fla.	Smith's Marine White Smith's Premium Ethyl 80 Smith's Superior	Smith's Superior White
Southeastern Oil Co. Talleyrand & 7th St. Jacksonville, Fla.	Peerless "88" Peerless Ethyl Peerless Special	Peerless
Southern Oil Stores, Inc. . . 905 Graham Bldg. Jacksonville, Fla.	Dixie Vim Dixie Vim Ethyl	

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS	BRAND NAME GASOLINE	BRAND NAME KEROSENE
Spearman, R. U. 603 N. Florida Ave. Lakeland, Fla.	Spearman's Regular....	
Spur Distributing Co., Inc. P.O. Box 941 Nashville, Tenn.	Spur..... Spur Ethyl.....	Spur
Standard Oil Co., Inc. In Kentucky Jacksonville, Fla. Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala.	Crown..... Crown Extra..... Kyso..... Standard..... Standard Marine White.	Fire Proof Oil
State Oil Company..... Bainbridge, Ga.	Citizens Ethyl..... Citizens Q.....	Citizens
Sun Oil Company..... 1608 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.	Blue Sunoco.....	Sun...
Sunny State Oil Co. P.O. Box 230 Panama City, Fla.	Sunny State Ethyl..... Sunny State Hi-Test.... Sunny State Plain.....	Sunny State
Superior Oil Company.... American Bank Bldg. Miami, Fla.	Liberty..... Liberty Ethyl..... Liberty Motor.....	
Texas Company, The..... 135 E. 42nd St. New York, N.Y.	Ethyl Aviation 73..... Ethyl Aviation 80..... Ethyl Aviation 87..... Ethyl Aviation 91..... Ethyl Aviation 100A... Fire Chief..... Indian..... Sky Chief..... Texaco Marine White...	Crystalite
Tibado, C. H. 236 First St. Lake Wales, Fla.	Supreme Ethyl..... Supreme Regular.....	Supreme
Tison's Independent Oil Company..... Lake City, Fla.	Kenco.....	
Trackside Gasoline Sta.... P.O. Box 457 Birmingham, Ala.	Coastal Ethyl..... "Contact" Ethyl..... "Contact" Regular..... Extra-Octane Ethyl..... Extra-Octane Regular...	

<u>NAMES OF REGISTRANTS</u>	<u>BRAND NAME GASOLINE</u>	<u>KEROSENE BRAND NAME</u>
Tropical Oil Company Wacissa, Florida	Tropical Ethyl. Tropical Regular	Tropical
Turner Oil Company Pelham, Ga.	Turner's Ethyl. Turner's Regular	
United Oil Stores Baylen & Intendencia Streets Pensacola, Fla.	Super-Octane	
Williams, D. M. 712 N. Beach St. Daytona Beach, Fla.	White-Way Regular White-Way Premium	
Woodall, J. H., Co. 835-841 W. Fla. Ave. Lakeland, Fla.	Diamond W Diamond W Ethyl.	Diamond W

SIGNAL OIL

<u>NAMES OF REGISTRANTS</u>	<u>BRAND NAME OF SIGNAL OIL</u>
Galena Oil Corporation 6 Riverside Viaduct Jacksonville, Fla.	Galena SO-1 Galena Long Time Burner Oil
Gulf Oil Corporation Hurt Building Atlanta, Ga.	Gulf Long Time Burning Oil

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL
OIL BY COUNTIES

Fiscal Year July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943

County	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Alachua	4,878,374	1,079,726	.....
Baker	699,116	124,908	.....
Bay	5,842,774	1,435,625	.....
Bradford	2,649,540	532,438	.....
Brevard	3,907,295	521,951	.....
Broward	6,265,565	689,285	.....
Calhoun	1,079,628	135,406	.....
Charlotte	631,539	107,824	.....
Citrus	1,056,108	120,468	.....
Clay	1,110,950	182,786	.....
Collier	904,947	103,544	.....
Columbia	2,107,761	401,174	.....
Dade	38,658,706	4,240,132	2128
DeSoto	1,100,573	268,717	.....
Dixie	927,344	85,914	.....
Duval	34,987,165	10,343,328	2167
Escambia	11,266,149	1,993,307	74
Flagler	344,788	85,758	.....
Franklin	1,819,002	246,069	.....
Gadsden	1,723,714	557,592	.....
Gilchrist	350,814	54,613	.....
Glades	242,536	55,581	.....
Gulf	667,244	119,865	.....
Hamilton	724,762	119,390	.....
Hardee	1,197,682	272,047	.....
Hendry	1,114,627	204,866	.....
Hernando	1,043,114	129,184	.....
Highlands	2,784,613	383,311	.....
Hillsborough	28,550,754	6,811,654	559
Holmes	1,259,692	154,379	.....
Indian River	1,392,488	231,219	.....
Jackson	4,032,993	497,794	.....
Jefferson	1,096,093	208,460	.....
Lafayette	346,406	49,891	.....
Lake	3,774,931	941,811	.....
Lee	3,554,967	457,664	54
Leon	4,635,765	861,817	.....
Levy	2,149,856	238,647	.....
Liberty	207,389	19,838	.....
Madison	1,245,255	227,393	.....
Manatee	2,928,079	819,587	.....
Marion	5,274,118	716,494	.....
Martin	1,262,988	181,548	.....
Monroe	3,449,047	336,135	.....
Nassau	1,465,085	407,496	10
Okaloosa	2,631,648	251,229	.....
Okeechobee	675,995	81,861	.....
Orange	12,144,944	2,011,338	.....

County	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Osceola	1,573,212	324,053	.....
Palm Beach	11,481,353	1,739,086	586
Pasco	1,638,715	413,561	54
Pinellas	11,060,303	2,298,101	.....
Polk	13,286,618	3,003,732	108
Putnam	3,201,314	558,417	.....
St. Johns	2,272,205	459,292	.....
St. Lucie	2,635,919	415,974	.....
Santa Rosa	1,445,576	200,897	.....
Sarasota	2,533,135	446,918	.....
Seminole	2,434,949	450,179	.....
Sumter	922,273	178,576	.....
Suwannee	1,755,496	342,498	.....
Taylor	1,329,770	191,766	.....
Union	524,919	61,230	.....
Volusia	7,164,708	1,937,573	.....
Wakulla	1,440,325	103,770	.....
Walton	1,701,711	233,997	.....
Washington	781,155	155,713	.....
	281,348,579	53,616,397	5740

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL
BY COUNTIES

Fiscal Year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

County	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Alachua	5,203,928	1,180,609	.....
Baker	697,621	152,121	.....
Bay	6,711,892	2,134,387	53
Bradford	2,262,657	543,064	.....
Brevard	3,460,462	571,655	.....
Broward	6,935,400	751,056	54
Calhoun	1,158,848	176,994	.....
Charlotte	736,611	128,702	.....
Citrus	1,087,120	130,338	.....
Clay	1,868,515	252,119	.....
Collier	1,173,353	94,454	.....
Columbia	2,281,236	444,723	.....
Dade	43,623,828	4,422,946	2624
DeSoto	1,274,622	308,313	.....
Dixie	1,037,234	187,026	.....
Duval	36,617,837	12,015,782	3371
Escambia	11,632,177	2,301,176	54
Flagler	608,113	91,058	.....
Franklin	1,442,946	267,281	.....
Gadsden	1,969,881	590,071	.....
Gilchrist	406,343	60,591	.....
Glades	251,180	60,291	.....
Gulf	638,137	192,345	.....
Hamilton	738,800	134,829	.....
Hardee	1,299,463	289,609	.....
Hendry	1,171,760	248,020	.....
Hernando	1,033,893	145,345	.....
Highlands	3,226,457	461,276	.....
Hillsborough	29,726,410	7,248,592	143
Holmes	1,510,253	215,651	.....
Indian River	1,324,003	242,105	.....
Jackson	3,615,501	649,611	.....
Jefferson	1,264,357	263,942	.....
Lafayette	423,091	79,478	.....
Lake	4,135,249	1,009,917	.....
Lee	3,934,342	524,698	.....
Leon	5,010,323	992,569	.....
Levy	1,699,911	217,810	.....
Liberty	169,948	24,412	.....
Madison	1,403,212	222,484	.....
Manatee	3,540,886	963,788	.....
Marion	6,007,226	769,734	.....
Martin	1,188,870	181,889	.....
Monroe	2,821,606	404,048	.....
Nassau	1,774,281	460,751	.....
Okaloosa	2,922,626	322,797	.....
Okeechobee	632,616	79,983	.....
Orange	13,283,537	2,013,047	.....
Osceola	1,525,252	335,785	.....
Palm Beach	12,383,125	1,920,912	216
Pasco	1,826,254	391,196	55

County	Gallons Gasoline	Gallons Kerosene	Gallons Signal Oil
Pinellas	12,893,220	2,600,881	5
Polk	14,417,778	3,396,966	
Putnam	3,451,831	580,578	
St. Johns	2,624,319	666,602	
St. Lucie	2,565,521	519,140	
Santa Rosa	2,514,335	361,012	
Sarasota	3,008,005	500,808	
Seminole	2,432,084	616,864	
Sumter	1,056,611	188,874	
Suwannee	1,901,636	412,112	
Taylor	1,437,812	231,153	
Union	580,459	59,990	
Volusia	7,095,121	2,023,185	
Wakulla	764,579	134,289	
Walton	1,877,421	335,816	
Washington	1,071,505	243,640	
Total	302,365,430	60,743,293	6575

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TABLE OF MONTHLY SALES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE
SOLD TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FREE OF INSPECTION FEE
Fiscal Year July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

Month	Gasoline	Kerosene
July	3,041,085	12,514
August	3,014,157	8,855
September	2,100,399	4,988
October	2,833,783	8,125
November	2,802,341	27,582
December	2,442,375	40,679
January	3,072,628	133,096
February	3,873,586	45,228
March	2,605,893	48,151
April	3,260,967	91,088
May	1,528,947	16,551
June	1,595,540	15,954
Total	32,171,701	452,811

TABLE OF MONTHLY SALES OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE
SOLD TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FREE OF INSPECTION FEE
Fiscal Year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 *

Month	Gasoline	Kerosene
July	4,209,329	20,083
August	2,645,756	27,169
September	2,543,078	33,618
October	3,440,585	36,979
November	5,575,617	51,614
December	6,480,184	69,552
January	4,737,694	90,141
February	4,410,783	101,978
March	4,376,072	108,142
April	3,730,026	140,139
May	3,887,018	119,938
June	4,881,848	112,919
Total	50,918,290	912,282

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF
GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
GASOLINE AND KEROSENE		
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps.....	68,226	53,818
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Other- wise Out of Order	2,328	2,142
Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline Pumps	1,623	1,531
Inspection of Kerosene Pumps	29,948	24,764
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	483	417
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps	260	256
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores	339	242
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores....	8	97
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Retailers....	36,085	27,247
Gasoline Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	2,511	1,536
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Retailers....	6,536	8,800
Kerosene Samples Drawn from Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	719	673
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Con- trolled	1,144,131	1,113,508
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Con- trolled	1,359,804	1,072,938

OFFICIAL ANALYSES ON GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

	July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943	July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944
GASOLINE:		
Distillation Range Only by Field Laboratories:	Number	Number
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("F").....	8,057	7,748
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("B").....	9,663	7,328
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("A").....	9,516	6,281
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("C").....	9,272	5,853
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories	319	167
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses	2,467	1,658
Special Gasoline for Complete Analyses	33	11
KEROSENE:		
Flash Point and Color by Field Laboratories:		
Field Laboratory No. 1 ("F").....	2,993	2,985
Field Laboratory No. 2 ("B").....	1,422	1,186
Field Laboratory No. 3 ("A").....	884	1,271
Field Laboratory No. 4 ("C").....	1,313	3,455
Main Laboratory:		
Check Tests on Analyses of Field Laboratories	356	462
Boats, Tank Cars and Terminals for Complete Analyses ("Official").....	728	658
Special Kerosene for Complete Analyses	75	17
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Special Samples	28	54
GRAND TOTAL OF FIELDS AND MAIN LABORATORIES' ANALYSES	47,126	39,134

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943

Distributor	Legal	Contami- nated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	2,519	10	.....	3	2,532
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	999	.....	2	.....	1,001
Atlantic Refining Co.....	890	2	10	7	909
Chalmette Refining Co.....	482	2	.....	.....	484
Cities Service Oil Co.....	3,314	6	29	2	3,351
Citizens Oil Co.....	288	.....	.....	1	289
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	131	.....	.....	.....	131
Continental Oil Co.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Crown Oil Co.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Gulf Oil Corp.....	6,168	6	18	2	6,194
Humble Oil Co.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Imperial Oil Co.....	124	.....	.....	.....	124
Mexican Oil Co.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Moore, Dale W., Oil Co.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
National Oil Co.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41
Pure Oil Co.....	3,832	10	9	1	3,852
Republic Oil Co.....	270	.....	.....	.....	270
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	2,427	4	5	50	2,486
Sinclair Refining Co.....	3,370	11	9	1	3,391
Southeastern Oil Co.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Southeastern Pipe Line.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Standard Oil Co.....	7,800	5	9	5	7,819
Stone Oil Co.....	81	.....	.....	.....	81
Sun Oil Co.....	851	.....	1	.....	852
Taylor Oil Co.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
The Texas Co.....	4,082	4	29	2	4,117
Trans Florida Pipe Line.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47
Distributor Unknown	666	.....	.....	2	668
Totals	38,440	60	121	77	38,698

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944

Distributor	Legal	Contami- nated	Stale	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	1,656	4	2	2	1,664
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	155	.....	.....	.....	155
Atlantic Refining Co.....	704	1	.....	.....	705
Chalmette Refining Co.....	159	1	.....	1	161
Cities Service Oil Co.....	2,352	4	11	13	2,380
Citizens Oil Co.....	289	.....	.....	1	290
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Colonial Oil Co.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
Economy Oil Co.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Florida Emergency Pipe Line.....	411	.....	.....	.....	411
Gulf Oil Corp.....	4,002	6	14	10	4,032
Imperial Oil Co.....	201	.....	.....	1	202
Magic Oil Co.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
National Oil Co.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Pan-American Oil Co.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Pure Oil Co.....	2,147	3	2	1	2,153
Radiant Oil Co.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Republic Oil Co.....	109	.....	.....	1	110
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	1,448	3	1	.....	1,452
Sherrill Oil Co.....	171	.....	.....	.....	171
Sinclair Refining Co.....	2,113	4	2	.....	2,119
Southeastern Pipe Line.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Southport Oil Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Standard Oil Co.....	4,760	.....	1	15	4,776
Stone Oil Co.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Sun Oil Co.....	601	.....	.....	.....	601
The Texas Co.....	2,794	1	7	2	2,804
Trans Florida Pipe Line.....	42	.....	.....	.....	42
Distributor Unknown.....	4,495	13	4	6	4,519
Totals	28,730	40	45	53	28,868

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943

Distributor	Legal	Low Flash Point	Off Color	Other Illegals	Total
American Oil Co.....	481	32	3	.....	516
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	141	16	.....	.....	157
Atlantic Refining Co.....	205	12	.....	.....	217
Chalmette Refining Co.....	70	16	.....	.....	86
Cities Service Oil Co.....	571	107	1	.....	679
Citizens Oil Co.....	28	14	.....	.....	42
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Continental Oil Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Eastern Seaboard Oil Co.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Fuel Oil Supply Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gulf Oil Corp.....	1,034	39	.....	.....	1,073
Imperial Oil Co.....	34	11	.....	.....	45
National Oil Co.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Pure Oil Co.....	720	24	1	.....	745
Republic Oil Co.....	38	4	.....	.....	42
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	441	13	.....	1	455
Sinclair Refining Co.....	721	25	.....	1	747
Standard Oil Co.....	1,373	28	.....	2	1,403
Stone Oil Co.....	11	5	.....	.....	16
Sun Oil Co.....	249	2	1	.....	252
The Texas Co.....	718	13	.....	.....	731
Distributor Unknown.....	76	17	1	.....	94
Totals	6,949	380	7	4	7,340

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSES BY DISTRIBUTORS

July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944

Distributor	Legal	Low	Off	Illegals	Total
		Flash Point			
American Oil Co.....	543	26	1	.....	570
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.....	20	1	.....	.....	21
Atlantic Refining Co.....	237	8	.....	.....	245
Chalmette Refining Co.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27
Cities Service Oil Co.....	699	136	5	1	841
Citizens Oil Co.....	50	22	1	.....	73
Clark Super Gas Co.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Coastal Petroleum Corp.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Colonial Oil Co.....	8	3	.....	.....	11
Florida Emergency Pipe Line	3	1	1	.....	5
Gulf Oil Corp.....	1,320	28	1	.....	1,349
Imperial Oil Co.....	66	26	.....	.....	92
Pure Oil Co.....	723	27	2	1	753
Radiant Oil Co.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Republic Oil Co.....	43	5	.....	.....	48
Shell Petroleum Corp.....	490	16	.....	.....	506
Sinclair Refining Co.....	851	33	3	.....	887
Southeastern Pipe Line.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Southport Oil Co.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Standard Oil Co.....	1,608	35	.....	1	1,644
Sun Oil Co.....	240	2	1	.....	243
The Texas Co.....	824	19	1	2	846
Distributor Unknown.....	1,300	69	7	2	1,378
Totals	9,066	457	25	7	9,555

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	1,176	20	17
Baker	146	1	1
Bay	1,032	19	16
Bradford	455	6	6
Brevard	1,190	35	14
Broward	1,047	37	24
Calhoun	284	2	2
Charlotte	276	1	1
Citrus	258	4	4
Clay	373	2	2
Collier	357	2	2
Columbia	490	5	5
Dade	10,197	553	432
DeSoto	388	7	4
Dixie	327	16	12
Duval	4,947	200	85
Escambia	2,089	41	40
Flagler	139	1	1
Franklin	285	11	5
Gadsden	949	13	6
Gilchrist	136	10	7
Glades	122	.....	.....
Gulf	211	1	1
Hamilton	212	1	1
Hardee	525	3	2
Hendry	193	2	2
Hernando	315	35	26
Highlands	413	22	17
Hillsborough	4,880	181	113
Holmes	308	3	2
Indian River	339	13	12
Jackson	918	11	10
Jefferson	541	21	11
Lafayette	148	11	6
Lake	1,022	23	16
Lee	1,029	25	18
Leon	1,598	50	27
Levy	890	18	13
Liberty	117	1	.....
Madison	295	1	1
Manatee	1,254	18	16
Marion	1,281	31	19
Martin	249	19	19
Monroe	273	35	28
Nassau	416	16	7
Okaloosa	645	19	18
Okeechobee	175	13	11
Orange	3,495	84	59
Osceola	653	2	2
Palm Beach	1,607	63	48

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pasco	581	55	40
Pinellas	3,680	301	217
Polk	3,738	55	34
Putnam	847	21	7
St. Johns	829	13	9
St. Lucie	427	14	11
Santa Rosa	502	10	12
Sarasota	1,075	15	14
Seminole	1,065	29	19
Sumter	258	10	5
Suwannee	463	5	5
Taylor	635	15	10
Union	142		
Volusia	2,149	60	36
Wakulla	388	5	5
Walton	476	9	7
Washington	306	3	3
Total	68,226	2,329	1,625

TABULATION OF GASOLINE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	1,272	38	37
Baker	96	1	1
Bay	802	16	15
Bradford	386	7	6
Brevard	875	32	25
Broward	901	54	38
Calhoun	197	1	1
Charlotte	228	1	1
Citrus	243	18	11
Clay	317	.....	.....
Collier	242	.....	.....
Columbia	459	6	6
Dade	6,330	508	394
DeSoto	251	5	5
Dixie	235	11	3
Duval	4,657	251	123
Escambia	1,979	77	64
Flagler	138	1	1
Franklin	266	5	3
Gadsden	827	17	6
Gilchrist	126	4	2
Glades	79	.....	.....
Gulf	136	3	3
Hamilton	167	7	5
Hardee	275	4	3
Hendry	111	3	2
Hernando	241	10	7
Highlands	306	21	21
Hillsborough	4,302	170	110
Holmes	241	3	2
Indian River	389	23	22
Jackson	784	15	12
Jefferson	466	16	5
Lafayette	123	2	1
Lake	844	12	8
Lee	712	11	11
Leon	1,271	46	25
Levy	732	17	7
Liberty	97	* 2	1
Madison	306	6	6
Manatee	1,036	28	23
Marion	1,359	22	17
Martin	204	13	8
Monroe	195	39	28
Nassau	346	24	13
Okaloosa	603	21	17
Okeechobee	145	4	3
Orange	2,541	42	33
Osceola	381	3	3
Palm Beach	1,602	107	76

COUNTY	Tests of Gasoline Pumps	Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pasco	586	23	21
Pinellas	2,131	136	98
Polk	2,637	62	50
Putnam	785	10	8
St. Johns	374	4	2
St. Lucie	418	18	15
Santa Rosa	523	13	11
Sarasota	706	3	3
Seminole	600	21	15
Sumter	288	18	12
Suwannee	539	14	14
Taylor	605	13	4
Union	141	9	8
Volusia	1,600	33	21
Wakulla	314	14	14
Walton	516	21	19
Washington	234	2	2
Total	53,818	2,142	1,531

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	522	5	5
Baker	66	.....	.....
Bay	478	1	1
Bradford	188	.....	.....
Brevard	479	8	1
Broward	426	10	6
Calhoun	135	.....	.....
Charlotte	141	1	.....
Citrus	111	.....	.....
Clay	180	.....	.....
Collier	167	.....	.....
Columbia	214	.....	.....
Dade	2,995	49	37
DeSoto	195	.....	.....
Dixie	170	4	4
Duval	1,853	16	5
Escambia	960	5	.....
Flagler	54	.....	.....
Franklin	165	4	3
Gadsden	555	5	2
Gilchrist	77	.....	.....
Glades	45	.....	.....
Gulf	126	.....	.....
Hamilton	114	.....	.....
Hardee	318	4	2
Hendry	104	1	1
Hernando	135	5	3
Highlands	186	7	6
Hillsborough	2,206	80	38
Holmes	193	1	1
Indian River	163	5	5
Jackson	490	1	1
Jefferson	276	2	1
Lafayette	106	4	3
Lake	546	14	7
Lee	502	2	1
Leon	725	6	4
Levy	452	1	1
Liberty	97	2	2
Madison	163	.....	.....
Manatee	598	5	5
Marion	724	13	8
Martin	107	1	.....
Monroe	78	5	3
Nassau	174	.....	.....
Okaloosa	298	.....	.....
Okeechobee	83	1	.....
Orange	1,550	13	7
Osceola	287	3	3
Palm Beach	594	15	7

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Pasco	346	22	11
Pinellas	1,426	55	30
Polk	1,838	11	7
Putnam	455	13	3
St. Johns	335	.....	.....
St. Lucie	178	6	4
Santa Rosa	276	3	2
Sarasota	475	1	1
Seminole	589	4	1
Sumter	147	4	2
Suwannee	286	.....	.....
Taylor	366	4	5
Union	80	.....	.....
Volusia	937	57	19
Wakulla	201	3	2
Walton	276	.....	.....
Washington	166	.....	.....
Total	29,948	482	260

TABULATION OF KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Alachua	606	.....	.....
Baker	55	.....	.....
Bay	387	.....	.....
Bradford	236	6	5
Brevard	297	11	10
Broward	383	6	5
Calhoun	105	.....	.....
Charlotte	118	.....	.....
Citrus	106	1	1
Clay	158	.....	.....
Collier	133	.....	.....
Columbia	219	.....	.....
Dade	2,024	64	47
DeSoto	160	2	2
Dixie	126	1	1
Duval	1,646	33	22
Escambia	914	.....	.....
Flagler	63	1	1
Franklin	135	1	1
Gadsden	462	3	2
Gilchrist	62	1	1
Glades	34	.....	.....
Gulf	80	.....	.....
Hamilton	80	.....	.....
Hardee	152	2	2
Hendry	57	2	2
Hernando	129	7	1
Highlands	165	7	6
Hillsborough	2,093	81	43
Holmes	180	.....	.....
Indian River	197	8	5
Jackson	418	3	3
Jefferson	228	5	3
Lafayette	94	1	.....
Lake	453	9	3
Lee	343	6	6
Leon	602	6	6
Levy	408	1	1
Liberty	104	1	1
Madison	146	1	1
Manatee	479	2	1
Marion	786	13	2
Martin	86	9	7
Monroe	49	2	2
Nassau	138	3	2
Okaloosa	263	.....	.....
Okeechobee	75	3	3
Orange	1,182	4	4

COUNTY	Tests of Kerosene Pumps	Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	Correction Notices
Osceola	173	1	1
Palm Beach	610	12	10
Pasco	362	23	5
Pinellas	873	29	11
Polk	1,363	7	7
Putnam	415	3	2
St. Johns	152		
St. Lucie	171	1	1
Santa Rosa	300	1	1
Sarasota	341	3	3
Seminole	341	3	2
Sumter	150	4	2
Suwannee	301	1	1
Taylor	340	1	1
Union	83		
Volusia	779	12	4
Wakulla	179	6	3
Walton	279		
Washington	136		
TOTALS	24,764	413	256

THE LAND DIVISION

This is a constitutional branch of the Department of Agriculture. It is necessary to know the status of lands in order to have the titles established. Land titles in Florida are predicated upon (1) Spanish grants to individuals before the transfer of the territory of Florida to the United States—such grants are recognized in all parts of the United States; (2) grants or patents from the United States to the territory of Florida, or to the State of Florida, or to private ownership of lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of Cession from Spain; (3) grants or conveyances from the State of lands granted, patented or approved to the State by the United States under various acts of Congress.

Chapters 6447 and 6448, Acts of 1913, put the cabinet officers on fixed salaries and directed that "All fees or perquisites of any nature or character that are allowed to be collected or received by any person connected with such offices" be turned over to the State Treasurer.

In view of the requirement to turn over all fees to the State Treasurer, it will be necessary for parties who desire the services of this Bureau to remit the fee in each case with their request for work to be done.

The following are the amounts which have been collected and turned over to the State Treasurer from the Land Division, as directed by Chapters 6447 and 6448, Acts of 1913:

From July 1, 1942 to July 1, 1944—\$298.50.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943

(Compiled by the State Auditing Department)

FUNDS

	Total	Trustees I. I. Fund	State School	General Revenue	Pending Items
State Lands					
Land Sales, Cash.....	\$ 34,005.96	\$ 25,504.47	\$ 8,501.49	\$	\$
Collections on					
Mortgages	2,821.30	2,115.98	705.32		
Collections on					
Contracts	113,117.94	84,838.46	28,279.48		
Delinquent Interest	1,387.41	1,040.56	346.85		
Leases:					
Shell	5,396.69	4,047.52	1,349.17		
Farm	35,622.00	26,716.50	8,905.50		
Sand	966.86	725.65	241.21		
Timber	39,324.10	29,493.08	9,831.02		
Grazing	6,723.41	5,042.56	1,680.85		
Mineral	4,360.00	3,270.00	1,090.00		
Miscellaneous	2,441.09	1,830.82	610.27		
Collections Pending					
Distribution	9,820.00				9,820.00
Total State Lands.	\$255,986.76	\$184,625.60	\$ 61,541.16	\$	\$9,820.00
School and					
Sovereignty Lands					
School Land Sales,					
Cash	\$ 40,326.52	\$	\$ 40,326.52	\$	\$
Sovereignty Land					
Sales, Cash	1,280.00		1,280.00		
Collections on					
Mortgages	625.00		625.00		
Collections on					
Contracts	2,030.36		2,030.36		
Delinquent Interest	112.50		112.50		
Leases:					
Farm	3,130.00		3,130.00		
Timber	1,800.00		1,800.00		
Grazing	1,632.88		1,632.88		
Mineral	160.00		160.00		
Miscellaneous	1.00		1.00		
Total School and					
Sover'ty. Lands.	\$ 51,098.26	\$	\$ 51,098.26	\$	\$
Miscellaneous					
Advertising and					
Costs Refunded. \$	96.35	\$ 96.35	\$	\$	\$
Sale of Field Notes	853.00			853.00	
Land Certificates....	91.50			91.50	
Total Miscel.	\$ 1,040.85	\$ 96.35	\$	\$944.50	\$
Total Collections....	\$308,125.87	\$184,721.95	\$112,639.42	\$944.50	\$9,820.00

COLLECTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944

(Compiled by the State Auditing Department)

FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS

	Total	Trustees of Intl. Imp.	Principal of State School	General Revenue	Pending Items
Distributed Receipts					
Collections:					
On Mortggs.....	\$ 7,156.20	\$ 4,429.65	\$ 2,726.55	\$	\$
On Land Contracts	114,149.09	78,964.98	35,184.11		
Land Sales, Cash	91,802.55	46,901.02	44,901.53		
Lease Income.....	60,027.66	43,000.50	17,027.16		
Interest on Land: Contracts in Default	1,663.72	1,176.80	486.92		
Sale of Field Notes	1,172.67			1,172.67	
Sale, Certificates	207.00			207.00	
Miscellaneous ..	222.50	40.55	.87	181.08	
Total Distrib. Receipts	\$276,401.39	\$174,513.50	\$100,327.14	\$1,560.75	\$
Deferred Recpts. Items Pending Clearance or Refund	26,612.80				26,612.80
Total Receipts..	\$303,014.19	\$174,513.50	\$100,327.14	\$1,560.75	\$ 26,612.80

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT

Showing acreage of State Lands on hand July 1, 1944 (Estimated)

County	Swamp	I. I. Proper	School
Alachua	322.72		
Baker	95.40		68.50
Bay	3,648.03	440.24	6.84
Bradford	325.85		120.46
Brevard	301.59		1,874.55
Broward in D. Dist.	223,660.28		10,720.00
Calhoun	40.03	40.06	
Charlotte	861.12		1,996.87
Citrus	9,719.85		1,024.86
Clay	178.66		400.70
Collier in D. Dist.	160.00		7,680.00
Collier out D. Dist.	4,196.53		14,655.90
Columbia	1,448.39		18.20
Dade in D. Dist.	354,152.15		20,480.70
Dade out D. Dist.	61.74		1,783.87
DeSoto	1,421.67		

County	Swamp	Proper	School
Dixie	40.00	59.94	1,351.68
Duval	1,456.94		883.75
Escambia	596.46		
Flagler	40.16	36.86	292.39
Gadsden	39.94		159.00
Glades in D. Dist.	2,752.51		1,280.00
Glades out of D. Dist.	42.05		
Gilchrist	313.14		
Gulf	390.38		
Hamilton	119.97		
Hardee	40.00		
Hendry in D. Dist.	38,960.70		11,426.06
Hendry out D. Dist.	7,527.02		640.00
Hernando	46.66		
Highlands in D. Dist.	1,081.65		
Highlands out D. Dist.	5,195.22		2,920.00
Hillsborough			90.00
Holmes		40.00	410.63
Indian River	72.75		651.18
Jefferson	9,184.65	40.08	321.40
Lafayette			977.04
Lake	1,024.48		757.48
Lee	2,750.82		1,036.08
Leon	4,170.00		264.72
Levy	4,374.81		1,276.91
Madison	39.95		237.61
Manatee	921.80		5.02
Marion	380.11		679.91
Martin in D. Dist.			4,129.99
Martin out D. Dist.			2,517.69
Monroe	191,355.68		11,505.27
Nassau	604.50	80.25	1,999.04
Okaloosa	80.03		160.00
Okeechobee in D. Dist.	221.68		
Okeechobee out D. Dist.	10.38		961.80
Orange	652.47	40.14	642.15
Osceola	559.73		481.03
Palm Beach in D. Dist.	186,641.49		25,972.83
Palm Beach out D. Dist.			2,104.52
Pasco	80.26	40.00	445.29
Pinellas	284.98		
Polk	1,276.65		236.34
Putnam	208.22		80.13
St. Johns	5,862.35		179.77
St. Lucie out D. Dist.	393.37		2,041.83
Santa Rosa	149.51		
Sarasota	443.40		80.70
Seminole	2,520.00		80.39
Sumter	280.27	200.12	440.18
Suwannee	200.00	418.76	40.03
Taylor	79.25		1,602.52
Union	1,793.02	229.00	
Volusia	13,422.70	438.53	2,036.01
Wakulla		40.00	
Walton	233.01	40.40	795.47
Washington	280.35		314.59
Totals	1,089,789.48	2,184.38	145,339.88

DIVISION FIELD NOTES

MISS BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*PERRY DRIGGERS, *Asst. Chief Clerk*

Another important division was given to the Department of Agriculture when the Legislature, by Chapter 5611, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1907, added the Field Note Division.

Just as the name "Department of Agriculture," as applied to the title of the office, is and has been from the beginning more or less a misnomer, so, too, is the name "Division of Field Notes," as applied to this branch of the office, a misnomer.

There are many people in the State who do not know what constitutes the "Field Note Division" of the Department of Agriculture. In fact, there are but few people who know what records are in, or that go to make up this division. A large number believe, just as the name implies, that only the notes of the different Deputy U. S. Surveyors, as written by them in the execution of their surveys in the field, are on file in this division. The average person does not know that these records go back to the time when Florida was in the hands of the Spaniards, and even further back to the time of the English regime, or when Florida belonged to England.

The old Spanish claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century, are divided into bundles of "Confirmed" and "Unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as anyone can see by a glance at any of the township plats, or the map of the State, bordering on the east coast of Florida and up and down the St. Johns River or over near and around Pensacola in the western part of the State. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain and the flag of our nation was raised over St. Augustine and Pensacola, July 10 to July 21, respectively, in the year 1821, the U. S. Government then had to recognize these confirmed claims. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Boards of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different Acts of Congress. All of these matters help to make up the records of this division of the office.

Prior to 1907, the field notes of all the original surveys of the United States Government Land, as well as the maps, plats, records of all the Spanish Grants, and all other records bearing on the Surveys of the United States Government Land, and all other records referred to in the preceding paragraphs, were kept in the office of the Surveyor-General.

When it was made known to the State of Florida by the United States Government, in 1907, that the United States office of Surveyor-General would be discontinued, it became necessary for the State to make some provision to take care of the many and important records of that office.

Chapters 6447 and 6448, Acts of 1913, put the cabinet officers on fixed salaries and directed that "All fees or perquisites of any nature or character that are allowed to be collected or received by any person connected with such offices" be turned over to the State Treasurer. In view of the requirement to turn over all fees to the State Treasurer, it will be necessary for parties who desire the services of this Bureau to remit the fee in each case with their request for work to be done.

The following are the amounts which have been collected from Field Notes:

July 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943.....	\$ 853.00	
July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944.....	1,172.67	\$2,025.67

The Field Note Division of the Department of Agriculture is called upon from time to time by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, and the Land Office at Washington for information and for specially prepared certified copies of Field Notes and Plats for which there is no charge. Nevertheless, it takes a great deal of time and labor to properly prepare this work. Others desiring similar services pay nominal fees.

The above is merely mentioned that the public may get an accurate idea of the work and responsibility of the Field Note Division.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.